The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1918, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 10. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1926 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

FAIL[illegible] STOP WORLD COURT FILIBUSTER

H S SHAFER
GEN P O BOX 150
NEW YORK N Y
8-11-26

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

BEFORE the senate finance committee finished its task of preparing the Mellon tax bill for discussion on the floor of that august body, the tidy sum of 350 million dollars was snugly esconced in the wallets of those who have never enough of the coin, of the realm to justify their worrying over tax bills. Mellon's plan saved them that amount. Democrats and republicans buried their respective hatchets in the necks of those who have very little more than their chains to lose. The sham fight between these two parties of capitalism was transformed into a love feast when the question of saving money for the capitalists was on the table.

THIS is a bankers' government. The representatives of the "independent" capitalists of the west and middle west can talk all they like about the so-called traditions of the United States, but when the voting takes place the solons take their orders from the Wall Street bankers. The Italian debt agreement was ratified in the house despite general public opposition. But the only class that can cope successfully with Wall Street, is not yet on the offensive. That class is the working class. The big finance and industrial capitalists are ruling the roost at present. They are class conscious and know what they want. The great mass of workers are not class-conscious. As a result the former have their own way about things.

ENGLAND and France are worrying about their future control of the machinery of the league of nations. At present England and France want the United States to join the league. But dollars to doughnuts no sooner will this country get into that pirate bund, than a struggle will take place for control of the organization. The two main contestants will be England and the United States. At present England dominates the league as was shown when the league council dutifully turned over the Mosul oil fields to Great Britain. But the United States, or rather the Standard Oil company is also in the market for oil and the United States representatives on the league council will be expected to line up the necessary votes for the oil magnates. Then the fur will begin to fly and the "Spirit of 1776" will be fed on the best gasolene the land can afford.

MA Ferguson of Texas made a contribution to Americana when she recently proclaimed the month of January as "laugh month." Now

(Continued on page 2.)

Make It a Thousand!

759

new subscriptions in the first 8 days of the

LENIN DRIVE

for

5000

New Subs to the

DAILY WORKER!

RUSH YOUR SUB!

NORTHWESTERN SHOPMEN HEAR OF 'B. & O.' PLAN

Jewell Fails to Put Scheme Over on Men

More than 500 shopmen of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company assembled at the Wicker Park Hall, to hear O. H. Beyer, Jr., known as "consulting engineer" and J. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, discuss the "Co-operative plan" or better known as the "B. & O." plan, to be introduced at the Chicago shops of the Chicago, Northwestern railroad.

This was the first meeting of the shopmen dealing with this subject, altho the shopcrafts are supposedly in favor of the adoption of the plan.

Several months ago, the system federation asked the local unions to vote whether they want the "time and a half for overtime and Sunday work rule re-established" (this rule was abrogated after this) taking with it also the co-operative plan.

The circular dealing with that matter was very emphatic, that unless the shopcrafts do accept the co-operative plan there will be no time and a half rate for overtime work established at this time. "No checky; no washy' as a Chinese laundryman would say.

No Discussion.

Men working in roundhouses and at isolated points, where there is plenty of overtime worked, naturally fell for the plan; men working at larger points, particularly the Chicago shops, were against the plan, tho they wanted the overtime rate re-established, without the "co-operative plan." But as in most every other case at issue, the present leadership of the shopmen in complete agreement with the railroad company officials so manipulated things that the "co-operative plan" was declared adopted by the men, tho they were never given the opportunity to discuss it pro or con.

The meeting at the Wicker Park Hall was the first of its kind and the shopmen went there to hear both sides of the story—but alas! The meeting was called to order by the vice chairman of the system federation and in the few words that he did say in opening the meeting he emphasized that "anybody is welcome to a seat in this meeting, but anyone not working for the Northwestern shall not participate in this discussion." Tho the first speaker called upon was Capt. O. H. Beyer, Jr., "consulting engineer" co-parent of the "B. & O." plan and later followed by J. M. Jewell, president of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, as if both of these gentlemen were employes of the Northwestern Railroad company. The shopmen were smiling, wondering whether the chairman really meant to imply that these two gentlemen were employes of the railroad company.

Those who listened to what Capt. Beyer said could not help but conclude that an "engineer" was speaking—one who does not know or understand a workers' psychology and ideology; one who knows very little about the functions of a labor union; how all the "points" he was "pointing out" have been taken care of and are being taken care of by the regular committees representing the organ-

(Continued on page 2.)

THE PROOF OF THE EGG IS . . .

COOLIDGE CROWD AND MORGAN'S DEMOCRATIC GANG FEAR BORAH SEEKS ADVANTAGE THRU TRICK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The world court filibuster goes merrily on with interminable documents, old magazine articles, speeches of former senators, industrial and commercial reports, and even sentimental poetry being intoned to half empty benches.

Behind the scenes Borah and the irreconcilables have been holding conferences with the administration and democrat world court leaders for the purpose of endeavoring to agree upon a date for closing debate and voting on the resolution.

Afraid of Each Other.

Being politicians, each side fears the other is trying to resort to trickery to gain an advantage, which is unquestionably correct. But each tries to out maneuver the other.

Today Senator Borah and his group proposed that an agreement be reached to vote on the question of American adherence to the world court "four days after the tax bill is disposed of," but the republican regulars fear to trust the irregulars for fear they will immediately begin a filibuster against the tax bill thereby delaying for a long time to come the world court proposition.

NEW YORK LABOR TO HURL DEFY AT 'PATRIOTS'

Militant Workers Will Honor Lenin Sunday

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—All of New York's working class that has even a breath of militancy in it will congregate this Sunday in the four big halls engaged by the Workers (Communist) Party for the Lenin memorial meetings and thus answer the attempt of the American Flag Association to prevent the usual monster demonstration by having Madison Square Garden closed to the Workers (Communist) Party.

Jam Madison Square Garden.

It will be remembered that the whole country last year and the year before wa sobliged to take notice of the enormous demonstration in honor of the dead leader of the world's working class which filled Madison Square Garden with its capacity of 15,000 and overflowed into the streets for several blocks around the enormous auditorium. The demonstration broke thru the campaign of silence with which the papers usually greet any mass achievements of the Workers (Communist) Party and they were compelled to give front page stories to this enormous manifestation of the power and solidarity of the working class of New York and of its essential revolutionary spirit.

Be Bigger This Year.

This year, the demonstration will be even larger because, following the neighborhood plan, the biggest hall in each section of the city has been engaged. Caught by surprise last year, the district has several additional halls in reserve to handle overflew meetings. The halls already scheduled are: Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.; New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.; Millers Grand Assembly, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, and Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The speakers are: Jay Lovestone, Benj. Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, Wm. W. Weinstone, Chas. Krumbein and others. All four meetings will begin simultaneously, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24 at 2 o'clock, and the whole working class in New York City will be pledging itself at the same moment to carry on the work of Lenin. The speakers mentioned above will cover every meeting and there will be one or two additional speakers at each meeting. A program of revolutionary music has been arranged with the following organizations co-operating: Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Lithuanian choruses, Hungarian orchestra, Ukrainian chorus.

WEISSMAN GETS OUT INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKE

Shoe Workers' Union Continues Picketing

By a Worker Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 21—The millionaire shoe manufacturer, Weissman, who runs a scab shop at 180 Fulton street, in this city has turned to the capitalist courts and gotten out an injunction against the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, its organizer and fourteen of its members, forbidding them to picket or in any way interfere with the inhuman way in which he treats his employes.

This injunction follows the strike that was called after Weissman had fired men in the fitting department for belonging to the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and who are active in the movement to organize the shoe workers of Brooklyn and Greater New York.

The injunction was issued by Selah B. Strong, justice of the supreme

(Continued on page 2)

LULU TEMPLE MANAGEMENT DENIES PHILADELPHIA WORKERS HALL FOR LENIN MEETING; RENT NEW HALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—In spite of the fact that the management of the Lulu Temple has cancelled its agreement and will not let the Lenin memorial meeting take place in its hall, the workers of Philadelphia will meet to pay their respects to Lenin and to celebrate the victories of the workers in the year at the Turngemeinde Hall, Broad and Columbia Ave., Saturday evening, January 23.

SARGENT UNABLE TO RECALL ORDER AIDING MELLON

Somebody Is Certainly in Liar in the Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Attorney General Sargent was recalled to the stand today at the senate judiciary committee's investigation into the laxity of the department of justice to prosecute the Mellon-owned Aluminium company of America.

Like his crooked predecessor, Harry M. Daugherty, he "could not remember" having ordered that action against the company be held up until he had reviewed the case. Even when confronted with testimony of William J. Donovan, his assistant, that he had signed such an order, Sargent steadfastly denied knowledge of it. One of the two, or both of these exalted officials of the law enforcement branch of the government lied.

Claimed Rebels Repulsed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.— Sixty rebels who attacked the city of Damascus, were repulsed by tanks, according to advices received here today.

DOLLAR TODAY BUYS AS MUCH AS SIXTY CENTS DID IN PRE-WAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The consumer's dollar today buys only 60 per cent of what it bought before the war, according to the national industrial conference.

Petroleum Kings Hand Bribes to Institute

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. — John D. Rockefeller's gift of $250,000 to the American Petroleum Institute for research purposes, which would aid Standard Oil to make more profits, has been supplemented by a contribution of the same size from Hiram J. Halle, president of the Universal Oil Products company.

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's DAILY WORKER the by-line on the article about conditions in the Armour meat packing plant in Chicago should have read: By Shop Nucleus No. 23 Correspondent and not By Jukka Salminen, Worker Correspondent.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

LEWIS ABSENT; IN CONFERENCE WITH BOSSES?

Probably Hatching New Betrayal Move

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 21—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was still missing from his temporary headquarters in this city today, his whereabouts a mystery.

His disappearance and his orders to his secretary, O. L. Garrison, to withhold the information led to reports that he had been in conference with the operators, altho these rumors were denied promptly by the mine owners and union officials in an effort to conceal movements that probably are designed to betray the strike.

PUBLICITY SEEKING HENRY FORD "FINDS" ANOTHER FIDDLE GENIUS

DETROIT, Jan. 21.—Henry Ford in his desire for newspaper pulicity has "discovered" another fiddle-playing genius. This time it is "Jep" Bisbee of Paris, Michigan.

"Jep" was recently acclaimed the champion fiddler of Michigan in a competition with fifteen other entrants and was also awarded the Henry Ford trophy, a huge gold cup. This makes the second fiddler that publicity seeking Henry has "discovered."

British Bootleggers Alarmed at Seizure of Shipload of Booze

LONDON, Jan. 21.— Reports have been received here that the transocean going tug seized in New York harbor with thirty thousand cases of liquor was of British ownership, but the foreign office stated that no action would be taken except on recommendations from the British embassy at Washington. Many members of royalty are alarmed at the seizure as many of them have invested large sums of money in smuggling booze into the United States.

Five thousand new subs in three weeks is a big job—but it can be done with your help. Send in a sub.

MEAT PACKERS' CONFERENCE BOARDS AND COMMITTEES ONLY TOOLS TO CUT WAGES AND LENGTHEN HOURS

By ROBERT W. DUNN

The packing house workers have had plenty of time to get acquainted with company unions. Armour and company put in its conference boards in 1921; Cudahy installed committees in 1920; Swift and Wilson followed suit the following year.

The first thing these trained seal committees did after their installation was to accept a wage cut of 10 per cent in the fall of 1921. It will be recalled how "representatives" of all the Armour company committees were

(Continued on page 3)

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES ARRESTED IN NEW WAVE OF TERROR SWEEPING OVER JUGOSLAVIA AND WEST POLAND

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Jan. 21.—Wholesale raids are being conducted here by the government police against Communists and all those suspected of sympathizing with the revolutionary movement.

Two Jugoslavian Communist deputies have been arrested and are held without bail in the dungeons of the government, parliamentary immunity has

(Continued on page 2)

Lenin Memorial Meetings

arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 2 P. M.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. | NEW STAR CASINO, 107th St. and Park Ave. | MILLER'S ASSEMBLY, 318 Grand St., B'klyn | MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th St.

SPEAKERS:
JAY LOVESTONE, BEN GITLOW, M. J. OLGIN, WM. W. WEINSTONE, CHAS. KRUMBEIN AND OTHERS

CONCERT
Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Lithuanian Choruses, Hungarian Orchestra
MARIA SCHUPAC, dramatic soprano, will sing revolutionary folk songs

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at Workers Party office, 108 E. 14th St., Jimmie Higgins Bookstore, 127 University Place, and all party organs.

SMALL WANTS FUND TO PAY SWINDLE DEBT

Pay Roll Gang Expected to Kick In

Governor Len Small of Illinois, who, according to a court decision, must pay back $1,000,000 he and a gang of Kankakee county crooks operating a fake bank swindled from the state of Illinois while he was state treasurer, has his henchmen busy collecting the amount from his political appointees in the state administration.

About 300 pay roll patriots gathered at the Palmer House the other day and organized machinery for collecting the million under the name "Len Small public defense fund." The leaders of the affair told the 300 they were expected to donate liberally to the fund to make good the pillaging of the state treasury. Their contributions are said to have averaged $1,000 a piece. Of course, this amount doesn't bother them for most of them also have their little graft on the side and they will simply raise the blackmail, or whatever form of extortion they use, in order to rescue the eminent governor from his embarrassed financial condition.

Small's Banker Treasurer.

The treasurer of the fund is C. R. Miller, an official of Small's bank in his home town, Kankakee, and director of public works in his cabinet at Springfield.

Meanwhile everything is not going as well as Small would like it to go as many of the payrollers are convinced that his political goose is cooked for good and all and are resentful of the blackmail levied upon them. The result will be that many of them will drift to the other camp of republican plunderers in the state that is now tying to consolidate itself for the coming elections under the leadership of the ex-mayor of Chicago, William Hale Thompson, who elected Small; State's Attorney Crowe, who was also elected by Thompson at the same time Small was first elected governor, and former Attorney General Brundage.

Illinois politics, with the odor of Small and Thompson rising above the odor of the stockyards and the democratic machine dominated by the Illinois vest pocket edition of Tammany Hall, under George E. Brennan, are everything but enticing to workers with even a glimmering of intelligence.

Cleveland Workers Will Hear Debate About Communism

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—An interesting debate will take place at the Goodrich Social Settlement, 1420 East 31st street, of this city, Sunday, Jan. 31, at 8 p. m. The question is "Resolved: That the Workers Party has the only program for the workers." Comrade Israel Amter, district secretary, will take the affirmative, and Mr. M. C. Harrison, a local lawyer, will present the negative.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

JOIN THE BIG PARADE SATURDAY!

Saturday evening at seven o'clock a parade will start from 19 South Lincoln street and will proceed thru the thickly populated sections of Chicago, calling the attention of the workers to the Lenin memorial meeting to be held at the Coliseum, Sunday evening, Jan. 24. Every member of the Workers (Communist) Party and sympathizer who has a machine is urged to take part in this parade. A number of comrades have volunteered their machines, but more are needed. Comrades are also needed to fill the machines and take part in the demonstration. Plans have been made to distribute 20,000 leaflets thru the sections of the city that the parade will cover.

Comrades who want to take part are to report to the committee in charge at 19 South Lincoln street on the day of the parade. Bring all your noisemakers along!

'WE WANT WORK NOT HANDOUTS,' SAY UNEMPLOYED

Oakland Workers Turn Down Charity Feed

By A Worker Correspondent

OAKLAND, Jan. 21. — The following open letter is addressed to the members of the Merchants' Exchange of this city telling them on behalf of the unemployed workers why only 250 of them partook of the dinner that the association had arranged for over 750 and telling this businessmen's group that the unemployed workers were not looking for charity but for work so that they could earn their own meals and not depend on Salvation Nell handouts:

"An open letter to the members of the Merchant's Exhange, of Oakland, California.

"All of the East Bay papers of Sun. Jan. 17, 1926, carried a good sized display, advertising that your association had prepared to feast 750 guests, who were to be of the very poor the 'Unemployed and Needy' of Oakland.

"The reason I write this is to explain why your tables were graced by only 250 guests, while there are ten times as many who are unemployed and suffering, and unable to get by honest effort, three meals per week, such as you placed on your board for the hungry.

"You must know sooner or later that the working people of America are no longer to be satisfied with a Salvation Nell handout once a year. These people do not want charity. They want the opportunity to work for, and, earn their food, clothing and shelter.

"No longer, dear merchants, will the workers be satisfied with, and bend a grateful knee to your old-fashioned ideas of benevolence. Many of you expressed surprise, that there were no more than 250 poor at your charity feed, when figures show that there are 10,000 unemployed in Alameda county, alone.

"But let me tell you, that your 'roast beef and fixin's' went down those 250 throats with the bitterness of tears of disappointment and all the 'hot coffee' your Salvation army compatriots could pour them could not drown the shame of charity that went down with every swallow. Nor could all the 'desserts' you could heap upon their side dishes sweeten their thoughts of the degradation of poverty they are forced down to, by the unfariness of the capitalist system."

"The proletariat struggles for the conquest of power."—Lenin. How Lenin lived this struggle will be told at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

comes Mayor Dever of Chicago and solicits the perpetual guffaw by declaring a week in February to be named: "Idealism Week." For one thing it proves that the babbitry is on the upwards swing. "Idealism week" and even "Laugh louder week" are improvements on: "Eat a banana a day week" or. "Patronize your neighborhood hot dog merchant week." We should be grateful for small mercies.

* * *

THE political mating season is nigh, a fact not unnoticed in the ranks of the reactionary labor roosters. These birds are finding all kinds of excuses to feather their nests at the expense of the rank and file of the trade unions. John H. Walker, the lacrymose president of the Illinois Federation of Labor is in Len Small's camp with both eyes working and a palm itching. Small is reported to have at least a million dollars of the surplus profit milked out of the packers notes and his friends are collecting another million to enable Small to keep the first million. The wily governor may end up with enough money to pave his way to the white house with hundred dollar bills.

* * *

ANOTHER political realignment is taking place in Cook County. The leader in this horse-trading is State's Attorney Crowe whose policy has been one of unwavering hostility to the organized workers. Another group of labor leaders have promised to deliver their followers to Crowe, endorsing his anti-world court stand, this altruistic position being the ostensible base for their alignment to his group. It's a case of every labor faker for himself and the devil take the workers.

* * *

WILLIAM Green, president of the A. F. of L. and his coterie of grand dukes favor the entrance of this country into the world court. William is dead set against international socialism and particularly against the Communist International, which is organized to initiate international socialism, but he is heartily in favor of the world court, the front porch of the league of nations. And the league of nations is to most internationally conscious of the capitalists, what the Communist International is to the most class-conscious of the workers. Capitalism knows no country. Its sole aim is profits.

* * *

BRITISH troops are being mobilized for a war on Turkey. The British war office has done the preparatory work very quietly but a newspaper leak let the lion out of the cage. The base of operations is the so-called kingdom of Irak. The British purhased King Feisal and in addition showed him around Buckingham Palace. An American orator once stated hat nobody ever left Buckingham palace in the same condition he entered it. Allowing for the fact of physical mutation, which is not confined to the interior of Buckingham palace, recent history is replete with incidents which bear out the American orator's statement. We all remember what happened to Woodrow Wilson. London started him on the road to ruin and a post graduate course in Paris finished the journey, and finished Wilson.

* * *

A BRITISH officer by the name of Daily, who is chief adviser to the Irak army and Noori Pasha, the Irak war minister, made the following report: "Over 15,000 British and Iraki troops are on the Mosul frontier. They are in good condition; and are in full readiness for action, in the event of a war with Turkey." Britain will fight against the Turks until her last Irakian, Egyptian or Hindoo is gone. Then her own unemployed, perhaps; or her unemployed first. Anyhow you will hear a lot about the "Terrible Turk" and very little about crude oil, provided the Standard Oil company is treated right by the Royal Dutch Shell.

"Not class collaboration but class struggle." Hear this message of Leninism at the Lenin Memorial meetings, Sunday.

NORTH WESTERN SHOPMEN HEAR OF 'B. & O.' PLAN

Jewell Fails to Put Scheme Over on Men

(Continued from page 1)

ized men, without any plan of cooperation.

Beyer Spouts Hot Air.

He said: "There is no reason why you should not be so organized that you can't sit around the table and discuss these matters with the management," having reference to better sanitary conditions, ice water, better lighting, conditions of pits and toilets. He, poor fellow, does not seem to know that these things are being taken up by joint shop committees, wherever there is a union in the shop, as part of the union.

Lets Cat out of Bag.

The real purpose of the "co-operative plan" was brought out when the speaker changed his subject from the conditions in the shops to the philosophy back of the above schemes. He said: "Wages can be increased only out of an enlarged surplus of profits of the railroad companies out of which wages are to be paid. What right have you to ask for more money, unless you help to increase this surplus?"

So there you are, boys. Help increase profits. The $1,135,000,000 in profits to the railroad in 1925, according to the reports of the interstate commerce commission, is not enough for the railroad to pay better wages to those who turn the wheels of the industry. At any rate, such are the views of a "consulting engineer." Its more insulting than consulting.

A Suggestion.

The shopmen should not be satisfied with such meetings as the Wicker Park hall meeting. Such are not held for the purpose of giving you the opportunity of expressing yourself on what you think of this co-operative plan, but for the purpose of talking it into you—to mislead you, to bulldoze you. Meetings should be called by the men with their own speakers.

Communist Deputies Are Arrested in New European Terror Wave

(Continued from page 1.)

been scorned and a veritible reign of terror rages thruout the whole country.

As is usually the case, the government spies claim they have discovered a widespread Communist plot.

This raid has been expected since Stephen Raditch and his so-called Croation peasants' party made peace with the government and since the meeting in this city last October of the Peasants' League of Jugoslavia, where determined steps were taken toward bringing the peasants into the revolutionary movement in Europe against imperialism.

The Communist movement is growing so powerful in influence and numbers that the government, in desperation and to save itself, is taking the most drastic measures.

* * *

Poland Assails Communists.

PARIS, France, Jan. 21. — French capital, desperate at the growing power of the Polish workers and peasants, has launched another attack against the Communists of Poland thru the French-subsidized government of Warsaw. Hundreds of workers, peasants, their wives, daughters and infants are being tortured and herded into the vile prisons in western Poland in a new outburst of suppression and terror. Prisoners are taken to an isolated prison, where none of their friends can reach them and where the cold is always intense, the cells contain no windows and the doors are solid iron and stone so that the dampness remains within. Prisoners there in a few weeks acquire most painful forms of rheumatism and a month or more is sufficient to wreck ones health so that tuberculosis claims a ghastly toll. In addition to this condition, the prisoners are shackled hand and foot upon the slightest request for relief from the bestial guards and keepers.

The latest outbreak is the signal of a continuation of the executions and tortures that have raged for years in that stricken country.

But in spite of everything the revolutionary movement is gaining in power and this terror only makes the workers more detremined than ever to crush the exploiters aud butchers and expel the French invaders.

Open-Shopper Demands Anti-Communist Labor Officials Support Him

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, one of the safety valves provided by the employers' government, at Washington, for the purpose of giving labor officials and so-called "liberals" an opportunity to dispose of surplus oratory, isn't working so well.

This particular safety valve is known as the Second National Industrial Conference of Women, summoned to Washington by the women's bureau of the department of labor. It is only supposed to talk. It may make recommendations. But these can easily be pigeon-holed.

* * * *

When such gatherings are well managed, extreme efforts are made to keep out conflicting opinions. That leaves the "liberals" and the smug labor officials, who get their policy cues from government sources, well satisfied that all is well with the capitalist world in which they live.

The trouble started, however, when John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, the most powerful "open shop" organization of anti-trade union forces in the land, got the floor and began an attack on the Communists and the Union of Soviet Republics. The fact that Edgerton is an "open shop" textile manufacturer from non-union Tennessee did not bother him. He felt perfectly at home. The American capitalist government at Washington is his government. His government had called this conference. So he addressed those in the gathering as if they were so many school children. This included the labor officials.

* * * *

Edgerton boasted his pay-triotism. Work in his mills opens daily with prayer. He didn't say whether the workers were docked for the prayer-time.

Edgerton violently denounced the anti-child labor amendment as being the first of a series of steps of "political and moral inbreeding with the poisonous Communism . . . of Europe." The Tennessee "open-shopper" told the women that they should forget all about protective legislation and turn all their energies to fighting Bolshevism.

* * * *

Edgerton completely disarmed the labor women present. They were all supporters of the employers' government. They all believe in the capitalist social order. Then they must necessarily join in the efforts to counteract the Communist attack that threatens capitalist social system.

All the labor officialdom could do was to register indignation. There was Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, speaking for President William Green; James O'Connell, head of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, an ardent supporter of President William Johnston's expulsion campaign in the Machinists' Union, of which he is a member; Melinda Scott, of the Women's Trade Union League; Sara Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers and others. The type of social worker was exemplified in Mary MacDowell, part of the democratic Mayor Dever city administration in Chicago, who recently joined with the chamber of commerce in a campaign to drive beggars off the streets.

* * * *

This Edgerton incident shows clearly how labor, under the present administration of the A. F. of L., is accepted as a tail of capitalism, to be wagged as needs demand.

It should reveal to the laboring masses the absolute need of developing a class attitude of the workers against the capitalist class.

That class position must be one of friendliness, if not close solidarity with the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, so bitterly assailed by Edgerton and his kind.

Weissman Gets Out Injunction Against Brooklyn Strike

(Continued from page 1.)

court of the state of New York, and follows the regular path of denying the workers any rights that they are supposed to enjoy under the constitution of the state and nation.

The strikers are enjoined from doing anything that might induce the workers in the scab shop to join the union and demand better wages and conditons. Especially are they enjoined from picketing the Weissman shop or in any way interfering with the methods he uses to squeeze profits out of his workmen. The injunction tells them that they must not carry "banners containing the statements 'Strike at Weissman Shoe company' or 'Weissman Shoe company on Strike' or any other false statement . . . or interfering by any other means, in violation of the law, with the property or property rights of the plaintiff."

"Property Right" Sacred.

The judge says nothing about the rights of the workers. To him "property rights" come before the right to live and the right to earn decent wages in a decent way.

Weissman states in his affidavit that his workers have never complained; that they have always been given satisfactory wages and that his shop is the best in the whole town. Everybody knows that it is the dirtiest and most congested and unsanitary rat hole in the industry.

There was good reason for not-complaining, for tho the men in the fitting department never as much as opened their mouths, his affidavit says that "reports came to the deponent that the said defendants were spreading information among the employes that they belonged to the Shoe Workers' Protecive Union and were endeavoring to induce the other employes to join their union." Therefore he "decided to dispense with the services of said defendants."

The workers at Weissman's shop know quite fully that they had better not make any sign of discontent if they expect to hold their jobs. So he felt that since no one complained every one was satisfied. At least that is what he tries to make others believe.

The affidavit states that there is no strike in his shop. He is sure about it. He says that the "deponent respectfully asserts that there is no strike at the plaintiff's place of business."

But he is equally sure of the fact that his lasters and cutters and finishers are out and that the strik-breakers are not worth a damn as far as producing shoes is concerned. He is so sure there is a strike that he asks the judge to issue an injunction against it, and yet he asserts that there is no strike.

The shoe workers are standing pat and not a bit worried about the situation. "We will have that shop unionized if it takes all spring and summer to do it," declared the organizer, "and the boys are in this fight to the finish. It took us 17 weeks to win our first strike, but you ask the boss in that case if he wants another one and he shivers like a mule in a snow storm."

Brockton Workers Will Hold Lenin Memorial

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 21.— The Lenin memorial meeting will be held here Sunday evening, Jan. 24, at 7 o'clock, at the Grace Hall, East Elm street, corner City Hall Square. Sydney Bloomfield will be the main speaker. There will also be a musical program. Admission is free.

Lenin Memorial Meetings

INDIANA

Gary—Turner Hall, 14 and Washington, Tom O'Flaherty, Jan. 24—7:30 p. m.
South Bend—Workers' Home, 1216 Holfax Ave., Tom Bell, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
E. Chicago—Columbia Hall, McCook and Vernon St., William Simons, Saturday, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m.

MICHIGAN

Detroit—House of the Masses, 2648 St. Aubin, J. J. Ballam, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.
Grand Rapids—Workmen's Circle Temple, 345 Mt. Vernon Ave., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Muskegon—Modern Woodmen's Hall, 10 N. Terrace St., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.

MISSOURI

Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut St., Earl Browder, Jan. 24.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Quincy—Jan. 24, Mainatis Hall, 4 Liberty St., 7:30 p. m., Eva Hoffman.
Maynard—Jan. 24, Waham St. Hall, 35 Walton St., 2:00 p. m., J. P. Reid.
Lawrence—Jan. 24, Ideal Hall, 18 Essex St., 2:30 p. m., H. J. Canter.
Fitchburg—Jan. 24, Suomi Hall, 801 Man St., 7:30 p. m., local Finnish comrade.
Boston—Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.
Newton Upper Falls—Russian Club, 48 High St., R. Zelms in Russian, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Lanesville—Finnish Workingmen's Association Hall, 1060 Washington, L. Marks, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Gardner—Al Schaap, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Brockton—H. S. Bloomfield, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Worcester—Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 24.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—Russian Club Hall, 14 Randall St., Max Lerner, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

NEW YORK

New York—Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.: Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, W. W. Weinstone, Chas. Krumbein, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Jamestown—Jan. 31. Local speaker.
Buffalo—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Rochester—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Binghamton—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan 25.
Endicott—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25.
Syracuse, J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 26.
Utica—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 27.
Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29.

NEW JERESY

Trenton—Jan. 24, Palace Hall, S. Broad St., 2:00 p. m., Tallentire.
Trenton—N. H. Tallentire, Jan. 24, 1 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester—Jan. 22, Sons of Italy Hall, 3rd and Verlin Sts., 8 p. m.
Erie—Local speakers.
Philadelphia—Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden, Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Erie—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 23.
Pittsburgh—Int'l Socialist Lyceum, 905 James St., A. Jakira and D. E. Earley, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.
Pittsburgh—Jan. 31, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker: D. E. Earley.
Glassport—Finnish Hall, James Otis, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Coverdale—A. Jakira, Jan. 30, 8 p. m.
Avella—Granjia Hall, D. E. Earley, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Uniontown—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papcun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Verona—Ferry's Hall, James Otis, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Republic—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papcun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Rural Ridge—James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Cannonsburg—Faleon Hall, Jan. 30, 8 p. m., D. E. Earley.
Daisytown—Home Theater, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. A Jakira.
New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA

Triadelphia—New York Bazaar Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Pursglove—Union Hall, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

KENTUCKY

Newport—Robert Minor, Jan. 21.

OHIO

Cincinnati—Doyle's Academy, Court and Central Sts., Robert Minor, Jan. 22, 7:30 p. m.
Columbus—Robert Minor, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Akron—Zigler Hall, Voris and Miami Ave., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Canton—Canton Music Hall, 810 E. Tuscon St., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Yorkville—Miners' Hall, J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 7 p. m.
Neffs—J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
E. Liverpool—Brahtin, Jan. 24, 3 p. m.
Steubenville—Brahtin, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Bellaire—S. Amter, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Neffs—Jan. 24, at 2 p. m., at Dernack Hall. Speakers: John Williamson, Con Okraska and R. Sepich.

ILLINOIS

Chicago—Coliseum, Wabash and 16th St., C. E. Ruthenberg and William F. Dunne, Jan. 24.
Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholtz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco—Jan. 24, Workers Party Hall, 225 Valencia St., 2:00 p. m., Tom Fleming and W. Schneiderman.
Oakland and Berkeley—Jan 31, Workers' Hall 1819 10th St., W. Schneiderman.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle—Jan. 23, at 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, Record Bldg. Speaker: Aaron Fielerman.
Tacoma—Jan. 28, at 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1117 Tacoma Ave.

"Lenin is dead but his work lives." Pledge yourself to carry on his work at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

FOR SALE:

BRUNSWICK PHONOGRAPH with many records. In excellent condition, very reasonable. Address, N. H. G., c|o Daily Worker.

LENIN
-- on --
Organization

Volume 1 in the

LENIN LIBRARY

Delayed thru the necessity of careful research and thoro planning—Volume One in the Lenin Library soon makes its first appearance.

It is the first of probably six volumes to make their appearance in as rapid a publication as the voluminous research and translation will allow.

The Lenin Library will contain all of the collected speeches and writings of our great leader and teacher.

A complete guide for the footsteps of the American worker on every problem to face him.

Volume 1 in the Lenin Library contains some of Lenin's most important contributions to Communist theory. Here are practical and most necessary teachings of a great leader—on immediate first steps "on organization."

Add this to your Library

$1.50

Attractively Cloth Bound
300 Pages
Library Edition

Ready About
February 15
Order Now!

Receive First Copies off the Press!

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

DAILY AGENTS' MEETING

Saturday, January 23, 3 P. M. American time

Two good reasons for attending. Your nucleus will be mailed a list of those attending and we need you more than ever.

Brighten the gloom of the prison dungeon with the torch of International class solidarity!

35,000 prisoners in the capitalist dungeons the world over need your help.

Get Busy!

Collect articles and funds for the 4-day bazaar arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York section, Feb. 10 to 13 inclusive, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

DO NOT DELAY! Send your contributions immediately to the

Bazaar Committee of the International Labor Defense,
799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

SWIFT CONCERN TRIES TO AVOID COMPENSATION

Libby, McNeil & Libby Doctor Aids Scheme

By A Worker Correspondent

Following an accident to one of the girls in the lard pail department at the Libby, McNeil & Libby plant in Chicago, the company doctor has been making numerous attempts to get the girl to leave the company employ and lose her rights under the workmen's compensation law.

As the girl was going across the floor in the lard pail department, which had just been washed, she slipped and fainted. Since her fall she has fainting spells now. She did not have these spells before the fall.

Doctor Hands Out "Advice."

She has been under the care of the company doctor and is taking treatments from him now. The doctor has told her every time that she went to see him, "You had better leave this work for it does not agree with you." He has made many attempts to get her to leave the company employ.

The workers in the same department have told her not to leave the company's employ and have advised her to demand compensation for her injuries. "The doctor is only trying to get the company out of paying what belongs to you?" declared one of the workers. "You just stay here and put in your claim for damages. Don't let them cheat you out of it."

Company Cheats Workers.

The Libby, McNeil & Libby company is a subsidiary of the Swift meat packing company and every time that the company can escape paying compensation for accidents that are caused by company negligence they try to do so. The doctors always tell the girls and men that are seriously hurt: "the work does not agree with you." Some of the workers leave the company employ upon the "advice" of the doctor and the company pockets what they would have to pay as compensation.

AUSTRALIA TO EXPORT GRAIN; HAS HUGE CROP

Will Price of Wheat Follow Corn?

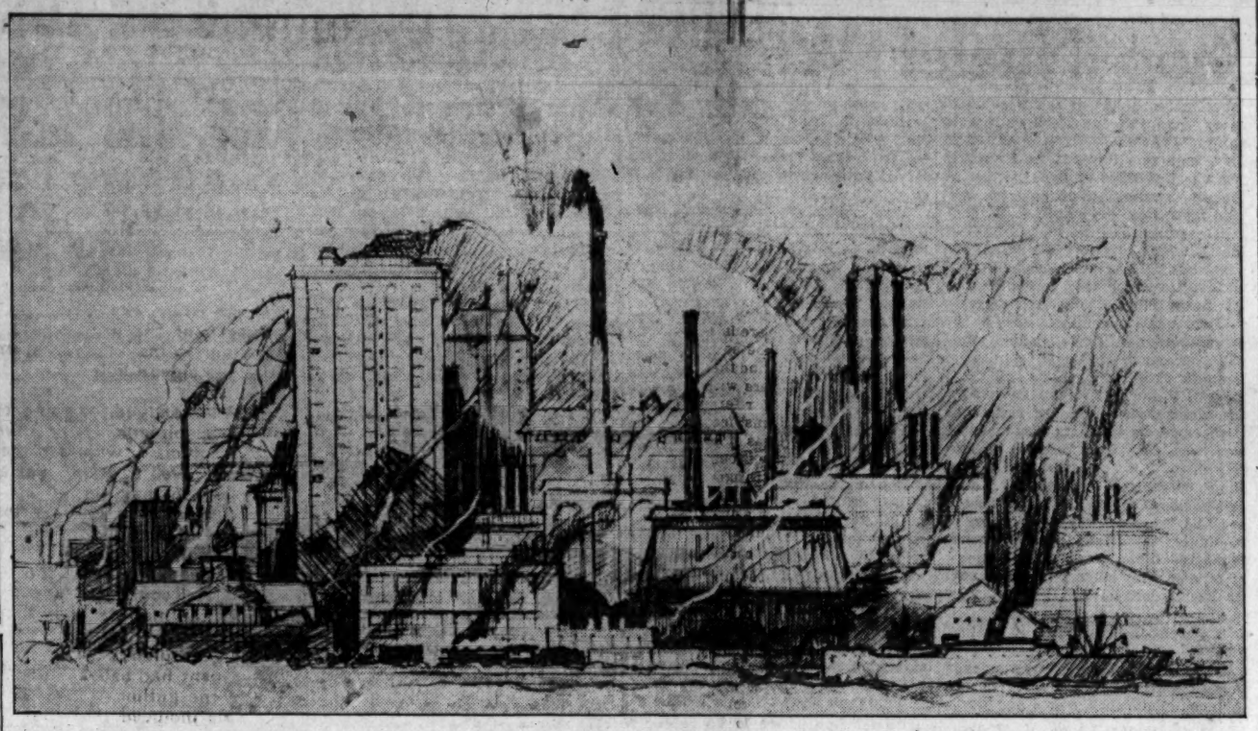
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Australian wheat crop may reach 110,000,000 bushels due to good harvesting weather, instead of 100,000,000 bushels previously reported, according to a cablegram received by the United States department of agriculture. The final estimate for the 1924-25 harvest was 164,000,000 bushels.

Allowing 45,000,000 bushels for domestic requirements, the quantity of grain available for export during the current season would be about 65,000,000 bushels.

"Stand by Lenin's Russia." Pledge yourself to the defence and recognition of the Soviet Union at the big Lenin Memorial meetings.

Armour's Giant Prison House for Labor in Chicago



IN this gigantic meat packing plant thousands of workers slave all day long under a brutal speed-up system, becoming nervous wrecks and victims of rheumatism, tuberculosis and other diseases while piling up large profits for the packers. Visitors that visit these "yards" only see the clean, dry places. The wet, damp, unhealthy rooms are hidden from the visitor. If conditions in the "yards" are to be changed so that the workers will be able to have better conditions, shorter hours and better pay, they must organize into unions and fight their masters.

The Conference Boards of Meat Packers Hit the Workers

(Continued from page 1)

ordered to report in Chicago to vote the workers a wage cut. Two of these men boarded a Pullman at St. Joseph, Missouri and fell into conversation with a well-known Catholic priest associated with the National Catholic Welfare Council. The Armour "representatives" told the "father" that they had been hastily summoned to Chicago by the company and had been given two hours to catch the train. They were obeying orders. Their expenses were paid by the company. They were on their way. They were from Missouri. They didn't know what the conference was about. They would probably know when they reached Chicago.

Vote Wage Cut.

This was Nov. 16. Two days later these two industrial legislators joined their fellows from other slaughtering plants in accepting the wage reduction declared by the company officials. The wage cut was to be effective on Nov. 28. Other packers fell in line with a similar cut the workers, in some instances, being forced thru the same committee-voting farce. The packers announced to the world that a great moral victory had been won, for wage cuts had been accepted without a strike.

But the publicity guns were fired too soon. A strike was called by the militant workers, who were members of real labor unions. All the packing houses were affected. Judges were called in to issue injunctions; state guards were pressed into anti-picket duty. The packers refused to deal with the representatives of the trade unions. They coaxed and pleaded and bribed and coerced the "representatives" of their canned committees. After two months the strike fizzled out and the wage reductions were pushed down the workers' throats. Swift and company echoed the chorus of joy among the packers when its publicity experts announced with reference to the strike and its outcome: "The whole episode was a justification of our taking our employes into our confidence." Such episodes continue to "justify" company unions thruout the whole domain of the Big Four. "Wage readjustments" have come easier since that date.

The Swift Plan.

"Employes' representation" a la Swift, like the other such schemes in vogue in the industry, has been used to give the workers the feeling that they are securing for themselves, thru their elaborate machinery of divisions and committees and assemblies, such crumbs of welfare and "improvement" as the management cares to bestow upon them. The plan, as outlined in handsome literature distributed free to the public, informs us that it "inspires interest in the business" among the workers and gives the employes an opportunity "for learning the point of view of their employers." The "employe representative," elected from a plant division is advised by the company to circulate around among the men and pick up such grievances as he may find and refer them to the committees. The assumption seems to be that the workers are not likely to bring such matters voluntarily to the "representative" and that he must therefore "make business" for the plan particularly in the matter of petty grievances which can be disposed of "satisfactorily" by the company plan without cost. The major questions of wages or hours are pushed to the rear and are only given consideration when the company regards the "competitive conditions of the market" as favorable. Then the committees are appointed to "find the facts"—such as the company cares to give them—in order to arrive at a decision favorable to both parties!

Of course the highest executive of the company has the final veto power altho it is seldom that issues are permitted to reach him having been smothered in the subordinate committees. Commenting on this retention of final power in the hands of the management, Wm. Bassett, well known industrial engineer says: "Over all, the executives should for the present retain the right to veto. But I have never known an executive who found it necessary to exercise the right to veto. Out of some hundreds of cases of quasi-democratic shop government, I have yet to find a radical measure that passed."

Armour, the Autocrat.

The same is true of the Armour conference board plan. It permits an appeal to the czar over all—the general superintendent. From his decision the worker can appeal to god if he so desires.

The general superintendent also presides at all meetings of the general plant conference, the highest legislative body over all the Armour plants. No worker's "representative" is ever chosen to fill that decisive post. Furthermore, the secretary of the conference board—plant or general — is usually a salaried official of the company who works from the superintendent's office, and is under the thumb of that official.

And if some worker should dare to make a request for wages and it should be supported by a threatening number of his fellows that request may get into the conference board. If it does two company pets (employe representatives) and a company official will be chosen to make "a survey of wages." The figures are supplied by the company and explained to the "employe representatives" by the company statisticians and bookkeepers. The company pets are usually impressed with the appalling complexity of the problem. They are made to see how the company might lose money and be unable to pay dividends on its stock should the workers get a two-penny wage increase. They are soon found nodding their heads with the company experts and figure jugglers. The suggested wage increase, after much delay, is declared impossible, and the chairman passes on to the next item on the agenda. This may be the matter of drinking cups, locker accommodations, athletic clubs or some other momentous question upon which the company can afford to yield an inch once the wage issues have been shelved.

Sell Speed-up to Workers.

The chief purpose of the various conference boards and the powerless "employe representatives" is to sell some idea to the rank and file of the workers. The company committeemen are soaked with "practical economics," facts about the business, anti-union propaganda. They in turn are the salesmen of these poisons to the workers who are supposed to have "chosen" them. They do their job well, as the stories now appearing in The DAILY WORKER well illustrate.

Workers Must Fight Packers.

In facing the packers' claims concerning "co-operation with employes," "the comon interests of worker and management" and the rest of the "harmony and good relations in industry" stuff it would be well for the worker to consider who these packers are. Are they really the angels of sweetness and light they picture themselves to be thru the propaganda of their personnel agents and human relations engineers? If they had not been the sworn enemies of every type of labor union for three decades they might be believed in some of their polished phrases of peace. But the workers know the record of the packers in strike time and peace time.

The federal commission during its investigation found that the packers—the combined five of them—had used their power illegally to:

(1) Manipulate the live stock market.

(2) Restrict interstate and national supplies of food.

(3) Defraud both the consumers of food and the producers.

(4) Crush effective competition.

(5) Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyards companies and municipalities.

(6) Use joint funds to employ lobbyists and pay their unaudited expenses.

(7) Influence legislative bodies with bribes.

(8) Elect candidates who would wink at violations of law and defeat those pledged to law enforcement.

(9) Secure modifications of government rules and regulations.

Use Press Against Worker.

10) Bias public opinion by the control of capitalist press officials thru advertising, loans and subsidies, and by the publication and distribution of false and misleading statements.

In addition to these innocent diversions the packers were found to have set the price of meat food products arbitrarily without any reference to the competition" they are continually complaining about to their workers. And at the present moment the packers effectually prevent the enforcement of the "packers and stockyards act" passed by congress in 1922 for the purpose of "regulating" a few of their most brutal manipulations. And the secretaries of agriculture charged with the enforcement of this act since that date have sat snuggly in the broad, bloody palm of the packing trust.

What Can Workers Expect?

Out of this band of robbers do the workers expect to get "justice" thru conference boards, committees or associations? Only a sweet-smelling liberal who had never seen a stockyard would answer in the affirmative. The workers can expect from the packers' company unions exactly what they have been getting—wage cuts, unemployment, discharges, speeding-up, spies and all the trimmings that go with a 100 per cent industrial autocracy.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

"VICEROY OF MEXICO" SHEFFIELD HUNGRY AS WAITERS STRIKE

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21—"Viceroy of Mexico" Sheffield after playing his nine-hole game of golf at the Mexico City Country Club was not able to get the warm bath that he demanded nor even a sandwich at the club's lunch room because of the waiters' strike at the club.

The American ambassador then entered his car—without his bath and his luncheon—and started for his mansion. He found the gates of the country club locked and decorated with red and black flags. The pickets allowed his car to go thru and then the gates were locked.

DAWES HAZED FOR ATTACKS ON SENATORS

Turns Chair Over to Young LaFollette

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Vice-President Charles G. Dawes was publicly hazed in the senate this afternoon for his radio attack upon the so-called filibuster conducted by foes of the world court.

Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, criticized the vice-president for seeking to "throttle debate" on the world court by his radio speech. A moment later, Dawes interrupted Reed to explain his radio speech was aimed at the "senator from New York."

This led Senator Royal Copeland, of New York, to accuse the vice-president of "inaccuracy," and to attack Dawes for attempting to "undermine the usefulness of the senate."

Every Man His Own Code.

"Of course every men has his sense of honor and ethics," said Reed. "I, for one, think it would be indecent to attack a man from the floor who has no chance to reply. I leave it to his sense of honor and decency if it is fair to attack me on the radio. Of course, every man has his own code of honor and ethics.

"It would be well for super-critics of this country to know what they talk about before they fulminate in the air."

Reed devoted thirty minutes to criticizing the vice-president and he yielded to Copeland for the latter's criticism, only after Dawes explained: "The chair did not refer to the senator from Missouri but to an article read by the senator from New York (Copeland)."

Defends "Dignity" of Dawes.

"I was in New York long ago when the vice-president made an attack on the dignity of the senate," said Copeland. "He held up the senate to ridicule and it seemed to me like a deliberate attempt on his part to undermine the effect and usefulness of this body. As I read the morning newspapers, it is apparent the vice-president is continuing the same sort of attack.

"I read no article yesterday, but sent several to the desk to be printed in the Record. I have no disposition now or at any other time to debate with the vice-president as to my rights and duties as a senator in this body. I do resent, however, the inaccurate statement of the vice-president in reply to the senator from Missouri."

Resurrect Andy Carnegie.

Dawes sat silent under Copeland's remarks, nervously hitting his gold rimmed spectacles against his teeth.

The Congressional Record disclosed that Copeland did not read an article but that he had printed in the record a "newspaper account," appealing to congress to admit some 5,000 Italian world war veterans as non-immigrants.

Reed, however, had the clerk read an article written many years ago by Andrew Carnegie. It took the clerk an hour and a half, the same time mentioned by Dawes in a radio speech.

Reed said the article was important because lawyers employed by Carnegie's money today were among the most earnest advocates of internationalism.

This Way

Points Our Leader

To Make The Daily Worker a Mass Paper

SEND A SUB!

RATES:

In Chicago—$8.00 per year; $4.50 six months; $2.50 three months.

Outside of Chicago—$6.00 per year; $3.50 six months; $2.00 three months.

Enclosed $..... for..... mos. subscription to The Daily Worker.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

"With the Help of the Newspaper," Says Lenin:

"and in connection with it, will crystallize of itself a permanent organization, occupied not only with local but with the regular general work, training its members attentively to follow political events, to evaluate their significance and their influence upon the various strata of the population, to work out expedient ways of action upon these events on the part of the revolutionary party."

LEARN THIS LESSON OF OUR LEADER!

ACT ON IT

This Way— and this—

Do Both If You Can in

THE **LENIN DRIVE**

For Five Thousand New Subs to THE DAILY WORKER

This Way

"To the Masses!"

ORDER A BUNDLE!

(2 Cents a Copy)

For the Shop---

For the Union---

To Take to Every Single House in Your Block---

Enclosed $..... for a bundle of..... copies (at 2 cents) of The Daily Worker for:

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

Organization Meetings | **Workers (Communist) Party** | Social Affairs Resolutions

Opportunities for Shop Nuclei Work

By ARNE SWABECK.

Article IV.

WITH the series of schemes of various kinds of so-called co-operation between capital and labor being constantly devised and perfected to delude the workers, the problems of the active shop nuclei increase. But simultaneously the opportunities for effective work on a mass scale became enhanced.

One rule, which also holds good in endeavors to win the masses of workers, is that experience is the best teacher. The delusive attempts shrewdly worked out by the bosses will succeed only so long until the shred of hypocrisy is blasted away and the inevitable struggle for class interests comes to the surface. This is a task for our live shop nuclei.

"Joint Works Committees"—Company Unions.

One step further into the series of schemes mentioned are the so-called "joint works committees" established in many large factories and which are separated only one additional step from company unions. "Joint works committees," supposed to manage affairs in the plant, are generally composed of an equal number of delegates representing the workers and the bosses. Sometimes the bosses appoint both sets of delegates and get the ones to their liking. Sometimes the former are elected by the workers in the shops. Seldom are these committees permitted to touch any real issues of working conditions; but if so, final decision always rests with the management. While company unions are outright tools of the bosses both institutions present a double problem to shop nuclei members for negative oppostion alone will not be sufficient. Both embrace workers directly or indirectly and demand corresponding tactics. In fact even there it becomes necessary to get on the inside. During elections of the workers' delegates to so-called "joint works committees" shop nuclei members must bring forward their own or progressive candidates and bring forward a program corresponding with the needs of the workers in the shop. Of course, the program cannot be realized by that kind of works committees, but a more complete exposure becomes possible and the workers will learn that such committees cannot function in their behalf and also learn the need of creating real shop committees representing only the workers. The same may be true to a degree even of company unions. Past history has proven that when a few live wires get active inside at the opportune moment, when the workers in general begin to understand the need of real organization, can turn these company unions into instruments for organization of working class unions.

Workers' Shop Committees.

Born directly out of revolutionary upheavals or great struggles the shop committee system has attained particular significance as a major instrument in the hands of the workers in many European countries while here the practical experiences in this field have been very limited. So far reaching was the effect of the struggles of the shop committees thruout the German industries, both against the capitalist system in general and against the corrupt traitorous union officials that the Ebert-Scheidemann government legalized shop committees by law in an effort to clip their claws.

While shop committees can by no means supplant trade unions, they will become a basis of additional strength to the workers in organized industries and will prove an important factor as a means of resistance of the workers in unorganized plants. Moreover, they may become a real instrument of union organization. Shop committees representing only the workers as against fake bosses so-called "shop or works committees" should be the slogan of shop nuclei members. Shop committees composed of delegates elected by the workers directly within each department in an industrial plant, fully empowered to represent these workers in dealing with the management, empowered to call the workers to fight whenever necessary should be the reply to any encroachments upon wages and working conditions by the bosses. Due to the character of shop committees being elected on the job, each delegate being directly responsible to the men in his department, and having daily contact they become ever responsive to the needs of the workers and they will increase the confidence of the workers in their own ability to resist. The existence of a shop committee in a given plant would be a factor of powerful warning to the bosses.

Shop nuclei members should take the initiative in organizing shop committees. While during the course of so-called normal prosperity the response from the workers may be very small it should nevertheless be propagandized at every opportunity. The method of their establishment and their functions should be made clear. The propaganda should be put into practice whenever the bosses make an offensive, cutting wages or directly deteriorating working conditions. Naturally such a step must be carried further to the complete organization of the unorganized.

The absolute untrammelled labor control by the bosses in many industries as for instance the steel industry makes the approach to organization of the workers a very difficult one. But recognizing that Communists must learn to overcome all such obstacles the establishment of shop committees should provide an opening wedge and a beginning of a solution of the problem. Organization of the unorganized, the means and methods whereby to organize, should be the practical summing up of shop nuclei activities and propaganda in connection with the points mentioned above. Organization of the unorganized is a constant problem facing all Communist Parties.

MARCH OF THE WORKERS

Song Book

With Music, $1.00. Without Music, 25c.

A small number of copies of the song book are now obtainable in both sizes—with and without music.

There is a great demand for them and those wanting them should send in their orders immediately with cash to the national office.

Fill out and mail in the blank below:

Young Workers (Communist) League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:
Enclosed please find $..... for ..... copies of the March of the Workers Song Book in the size with music / without music.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State .....

CHICAGO
FITZGERALD
BEAUTY SHOP
Marcel Waving — Hair Tinting
Shampooing — Facials
Manicuring — Scalp Treatments
Open Evenings by Appointment.
Low Rates
15 E. Washington St.
Suite 1314 Venetian Bldg.
Call DEArborn 4777.

What the Party Must Do to Help the League

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

ONE of the important tasks of the Workers Party is certainly to help in the building up of the youth movement in this country. The party members would be making a big mistake if they would leave the youth movement to shift for itself.

In section, sub-district, and district committees very often no reports are given on what the youth is doing and if there is a report given all that is done with it is a motion to accept. That is all. No discussion on how the party is to help the league in its problems or how the party is to co-operate with the league. This attitude reflects itself in the lower units and among the party membership. This must be combatted by the higher units of the party and league. The idea that the league is a bunch of office boys or girls good only for distributing leaflets and taking collections at meetings must be combatted by all means.

It is high time that the party comrades recognize that the league is the advance guard of the working class youth and the future leaders of the party. The league must be given serious consideration and not be forced to fight for elbow room as has happened in the past. The C. E. C. is now taking the right step in that direction. It is starting by doing it nationally in all of its campaigns. There must be an intensive educational campaign carried on to spread this to the lower units.

Party members must make special efforts to educate their children so they will become members of the Young Workers League. There are altogether too many members who are active in the party and in the unions and their own children are not in the movement and are not even sympathetic to the movement. If only our own party members would get all their children to join the league, even this would be a great help to us.

We find too many instances where party members send their children to nationalist youth organizations of their own language and neglect to send their children to the Pioneer groups or the Young Workers League.

The slogan of the party must be **"All Party Children Must Be Members of the Y. W. L. and the Pioneer Groups."**

We find very many cases where the capitalist youth papers are found in the homes of party members but we do not find the Young Worker or the Young Comrade. **The Young Worker and the Young Comrade in Every Party Member's Home.**

Another point which deserves attention is that the party must not absorb the league as fast as it has in the past especially as it did during the last period of time. The result of this was that in some districts many comrades were drawn entirely into party work and the league was left without functionaries. Party members laid down on the job and left to the Y. W. L. members to carry on responsible party work. This does not mean that the party must not draw on the league or that we must stop the league members from joining the party. There must be a conscientious policy pursued by the party that league members must not be taken into the party too fast, to the detriment of the league work. The party and league must regulate that. There should be a rule that league members under 25 years of age who are in the party must devote the major part of their time to the league. This rule must be strictly adhered to. The party and league must see that it is enforced.

Nuclei, fractions, committees, and other units of the league must be given serious consideration by the party. League problems must not be slighted by the party but must be taken up seriously. The rule of mutual representation between party and league units must be strictly observed. This will help to make the league a mass organization of young workers in this country.

The party units in the shops, mines, mills, and towns must elect capable comrades who will be responsible for the building of the league in their place of work or town. The slogan must be: **Where There is a Party Unit; There Must Be a League Unit! Where a League Unit a Party Unit!**

This will not only strengthen the league but it will also strengthen the party and both organizations will be on the road to becoming mass organizations of workers.

Notes on Chicago Workers' School

Section No. 6 of Chicago, is on the job. The section committee has assigned a member of the agitprop committee to see that every nucleus in the section has one representative at least in the Workers' Journalism class; and has decided that every member of the party in Section No. 6 must attend at least one course, among the many offered by the school.

Let's hear from the other sections.

* * *

The other groups of workers should send in a report on what they are doing to build up the school classes.

"The Story of the Earth" and "History of Civilization," by Sam Ball, every Sunday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m., at Brotherhood College, Desplaines and Washington Sts. Admission free.

NEW COURSES ARE ADDED TO WORKERS' SCHOOL

Registration to End in Few Weeks

(Continued from Wednesday.)

8. English. Designed to meet the needs of those who wish to be able to read the English press, and speak on their union floor, or at any other working class gathering.

9. American Social and Labor History. Fight for Shorter Hours; Socialism and the Trade Unions; Labor and the State Power; Anarchism and Syndicalism. Brings the subject down to the present day.

10 and 14. Elements of Communism (second term). Colonial Liberation Movement, Industrialization of the East; Relations Between the Working Class and the Peasantry; Inner Contradictions of Capitalism; Theory of Revolution.

11. Aims and Purposes of the Young Workers League. Capitalism and the Youth; Communism and the Youth; Organization of the Young Workers; Tasks of the Young Workers League; its Organizational Form; Struggle Against Imperialism; Our International Organization.

12. History of Three Internationals. Organization and work of the First International; Opportunism in the Second International—the Great Betrayal; the Communist International—Five Congresses—a World Party.

13. Trade Union Organization and Tactics. Types of early and modern unions. Structure. Policies of bureaucracy and left wing contrasted. Organization of left wing. Nature of work in the unions. Strikes. Tactics and strategy.

14. Historical Materialism. Cause and Purpose in the Social Sciences; Necessity and Free Will; Dialectic Materialism; Society; Equilibrium between Society and Nature; Equilibrium Between the Elements of Society; Disturbance and Readjustment of Social Equality; Classes and the Class Struggle.

* * *

Registration Ends Feb. 1.

Registration for classes ends Feb. 1 to allow arrangements for classes to begin during the week of Feb. 8. The fee to be paid on registering is one dollar for each course, except for Elements of Communism, and Aims and Purposes of the Young Workers League, for which the charge will be $1.50 (the student being supplied with several texts).

Send your name, courses selected, together with the registration fees, to Workers' School, Wm. Simons, secretary, 19 South Lincoln St., or register there in person. We count on an early enrollment. All applicants are requested to register immediately.

* * *

Nuclei Active for School.

Street Nucleus No. 12, Section 4, made a drive for school enrollments and secured two comrades for the English class, and one for historical materialism. Since the period of enrollment is so short, this question should be taken at every meeting of every nucleus. Nuclei secretaries are requested to send in the names of the comrades enrolling, and the courses selected.

* * *

Suggestion to all nuclei: Make the week of Jan. 25-Feb. 1 Lenin enrollment for the Workers' School.

LENIN DRIVE SPREADS OVER WHOLE NATION

From Boston to Frisco Hustlers are Busy

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—At a conference with The DAILY WORKER, Eastern Organizer L. S. Katterfield, attended by about twenty of the most active Boston comrades, the Lenin drive for The DAILY WORKER was systematically organized.

In a contest to terminate on February 15, one Boston builder will be brot to New York to attend a banquet in February, for every one hundred dollars' worth of subs sent in up to that date.

The conference endorsed fully the plan instructing all Communist units in Boston to make The DAILY WORKER Lenin drive the first order of business at all meetings during this period and allotting the task for all members of getting or giving at least one sub during the campaign.

E. T. Zelms will act as treasurer for The DAILY WORKER committee appointed which includes Sarah Balam, secretary, and Elsie Pultur, R. Shohan, A. Winikur, Jim Lacey, city agent, and other most active comrades.

* * *

Chicago Active in Drive.

Lists have been sent to all branches of Chicago in which there are members who do not subscribe to The DAILY WORKER together with a letter asking for action on this matter.

In addition, nuclei are already supplying a requested list of twenty-five workers in shops to whom a short term sub is to be sent and for which payment and follow-up for renewal is to be made by the nucleus furnishing the names.

During the past week, in addition to the distribution of thousands of copies at the stockyards nearly five thousand more copies have been distributed at the doors of Chicago clothing factories. Volunteers for this work are requested to immediately get in touch with the city DAILY WORKER agent at 19 S. Lincoln street, or call Seeley 3563.

Frisco Sends First Subs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21—A batch of subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER have been sent by city agent, A. Segal, as the first lot of more to come in the Lenin drive. All nuclei have elected DAILY WORKER agents.

Section Five Has Daily Worker House to House Campaign

Six hundred homes were visited by Communist members of Chicago section five in a door to door distribution of The DAILY WORKER arranged on two day's notice.

Since all members could not be reached for this work to add further stimulus to the Lenin Drive, the section executive ruled that in addition all nuclei were to make immediate preparations for another door to door canvas in territory alloted to them.

Street Nucleus No. 22, complying with the plan suggested, has made preparations for such a distribution on the next meeting night, shortening its meeting to dispose of only most essential business.

This plan has also been adopted by Street Nuclei Nos. 23 and 38 to be followed by all nuclei in the section.

'SUNDAYING' BEGINS IN PULLMAN WITH DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY

"Sundaying" has begun in Chicago. Last Sunday 700 DAILY WORKERS were distributed in Pullman by twenty comrades under the direction of B. Shklar and 500 Lenin editions were distributed on the north side by street nucleus No. 22. Many other groups distributed the Lenin edition of The DAILY WORKER Sunday, over 10,000 copies being used this way in District No. 8.

Subscriptions are coming in much better and now that Hans Johnson has been made Section 5 DAILY WORKER agent we can expect a big increase in the subs from the north side. Look out Hans, Section 6 will soon have a section agent. You may have to rake the gold coast for subs to keep up with the northwest side.

A regular DAILY WORKER agents' meeting will be held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp at 19 S. Lincoln street. DAILY WORKER agents should be prepared to make a report at this meeting Saturday, January 23.

BOSTON!

Meeting of The Daily Worker committee Saturday, Jan. 23, 6 p. m. at Dudley St. Opera House, Roxbury, Mass.

Every active worker can—and should attend to help the Lenin Drive.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

PROF. OTIS' RESIGNATION SHOWS BOSSES' MILITARY DOPE OF SECURITY LEAGUE

NEW YORK CITY.—The resignation of Professor William Bradley Otis of City College from the board of the National Security League has caused a little stir here. A short time ago the students of City College, by an overwhelming referendum vote, decided against the continuance of the compulsory military training in the college. It is stated that Professor Otis favored the stand taken by the students on the question of the military training.

De Lancey Kountze, a director, launched into a most stupid polemic against the views held by the professor and in favor of military training. On the question of the military training he said: "Military training is the greatest mental and physical training our young people can get." The students of the City College in particular will agree that there is a familiar ring in these words. The "kindly" Professor Mezes seems to have made the same protestations to his students when they decided to rebel against the compulsory military training. The Communists are not opposed to physical culture and sports. In fact we take great pains to help in the development of a mass working class sports movement. Neither do we throw our hands up in horror at the idea of learning military methods. But, we do object to having the capitalist military machine (which stretches from compulsory training in the schools to the army and navy and whose primary function is to preserve capitalism) designated in the soft terms: "Mental and physical training."

Kountze, unintentionally, injects humor into the situation. He says: "All this talk about our being 'militaristic' because we are in favor of military training is utter nonsense." The gentleman asks us to solve a prime riddle: When is military training not militaristic? Utter nonsense is correct, Mr. Kountze, but it does not come from our direction.

The true character of the National Security League as an appendage for the militarist propaganda of Morgan and his like, was demonstrated in this press tussle. "The National Security League has always stood for preparedness as one of its two cardinal principles," said Mr. Kountze. Preparedness means having the big munition plants, U. S. Steel, etc., working overtime stocking up guns, munitions, earoplanes and other war paraphernalia for the protection of the interests of the capitalists in China, Near East and at home by intervening in strikes, etc. To mask these things behind the "peaceful" phrases about "mental and physical" culture is one of the cardinal principles of the National Security League.

Major Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, president of the National Security League, refused to comment on the resignation, leaving it al lto the directors. His outbursts in the Chicago Daily News some time ago against the Negro soldiers in the army and the hot reception it got in the labor press, seems to make him cautious about talking too openly on ticklish subjects.

With the Young Workers (Communist) League

N. E. C. NOTES.

Comrade S. Millgrom has arrived from New York to take his post as secretary of the sub-committee for Jewish propaganda workk. All comrades having correspondence will please send it to the Chicago office instead of to the New York office as hitherto.

It has become imperative to make for a steady source of income from the districts rather than the chaotic manner in which it has been raised up till now. First, comrades will have to pay dues more regularly and this will have to be turned over to the national office more regularly. The same applies to literature, etc. Blanks have been sent out to every district on which to make their reports. These should be sent in immediately. Statements were sent out on the old debts. Special committees should be elected in the districts and in every city to take care of this. For the future these committees should act as the regular financial apparatus. Detailed instructions as to the functions of the committees will be sent out in a special letter.

* * *

The sub-campaign is not being pushed as much as it should. Only several hundreds subs have been returned and this is the end of the first month of the campaign. The comrades should get on the job. Send in the amounts collected on the sales immediately. Organize committees of ten to thirty to sell the subs during the Lenin meetings. During the Lenin week alone we should be able to sell several thousand subs. Every league speaker should point out that the support to Leninism must come in concrete form—this being the sub drive. Then our committee must go down the alles and sell the cards. This will give much better results than personal soliciting alone.

* * *

Missing Young Workers.

Those comrades who have issues Nos. 9, 10, 15, 29 and 40 of the Young Worker are requested to send them to the National Office, 1113 W. Washington street, Chicago.

* * *

Milwaukee on Job.

A good example of what can be done to boost the Young Worker was the recent donation of $4 from the Milwaukee League. If the small leagues can do such things, the larger ones better watch for their laurels.

Friendly Organizations, Attention!

All labor organizations of Chicago are requested not to arrange any dates to conflict with the Polish workers' celebration in Chicago on March 7, 1926, of the second anniversary of their fighting paper, Trybuna Robotnicza, organ of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Polish language.

YOUNG WORKERS OF OTHER LANDS

"Blackjack Youth Protection Policy," Cry Young Militants to Prussian Minister

BERLIN, Germany, Jan. 21.— The youth sections of the A. D. G. B. conducted a recruiting campaign among the German working youth from November 7-22. The Y. C. I. G. participated in this campaign by calling upon the working youth to extend the A. D. G. B. recruiting campaign to include the International Trade Union Week of the Y. C. I.

For the culmination of the campaign the A. D. G. B. arranged a "mass meeting for youth protection" in the Berlin city hall. A parade of demonstrating young workers appeared at this meeting with placards bearing the slogan: "Give us the Kassel youth protection demands. For Trade Union Unity," etc. This prade of 800-1000 youths attempted to enter the meeting hall but was prevented by the detectives who were engaged for the occasion by the A. D. G. B. to protect the mass meeting. Violent tactics were used by the police and several arrests were made.

The social-democratic Prussian minister of the interior, Severing, was to have spoken on the measures taken by the Prussian government for youth protection. During his speech such youthful interruptions rang out, as: Their youth protection policy was made with blackjacks, etc. One of the guards of the meeting attacked a young worker and a tumult resulted after which the majority of the meeting rose and sang the International. After this act the meeting was closed with demagogic attacks against the Communist Trade Union activity.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Change in Philadelphia Lenin Memorial Meeting!

The management of the Lulu Temple, engaged for the

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

cancelled our agreement. Meeting will be held

Saturday, January 23, 8. P. M.

at TURNGEMEINDE HALL, Broad and Columbia Ave.

SPEAKERS:
Jay Lovestone, Member Central Executive Committee Workers Party
Benjamin Gitlow, recently released from jail
M. J. Olgin, prominent Communist journalist
Norman H. Tallentire, District Organizer Workers Party
Morris Yusem, District Organizer Young Workers League

Chairman: R. Baker

Large International Orchestra — Freiheit Singing Society
Pantomime of Lenin's Funeral by Workers' Theater Alliance
Young Pioneer Chorus — ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Auspices, Workers Party District Three and Young Workers League.

The Best Writer in France—

HENRI BARBUSSE
Author of "Under Fire," "Chains," Etc.

has written "The Beyond" especially for—and now running in

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.
Robert Minor Editor

READ THE NEXT INSTALMENT ON SATURDAY!
Together with other splendid features.

EACH MINE IN POLAND HAS A WORKERS' PAPER

Illustrated Newspaper Is the Most Popular

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

POLAND, Jan. 21.— As everybody knows, Poland is a country of illiteracy and police terror, and these conditions are certainly not favorable to the development of workers' newspapers. Nevertheless, they are appearing.

In Upper Silesia, in the Slionsk mines at Chropaczowa, the miners have published the first two numbers of a newspaper Storm. In this newspaper, the workers' correspondence appears in the Polish and German languages, as the Upper Silesian workers pass thru the German schools and read and write better in German than in Polish.

Workers Write for Paper.

The paper contains workers' letters from various mines, and articles describing the struggle of the Upper Silesian proletariat in defence of the eight-hour working day in Upper Silesia. Besides this, a song by one of the comrades was published, which was written in honor of the political prisoners. This song has acquired extraordinary popularity. It is already being sung by the revolutionary workers thruout almost the whole of Silesia.

The nucleus in the Ferdinand mines also in Upper Silesia, has published a paper called The Sword.

The paper in the Nikisz mines describes the abuses of the local factory committee and conducts electional agitation. The paper also contains an article consecrated to the Communists executed in Warsaw and Ivoff, who were victims of the white terror now reigning in Poland. The paper calls upon the workers to protest, and to give donations in aid of the political prisoners.

The paper of the Buek mine in Upper Silesia is extremely interesting.

Crowd Around Wall Paper.

Having to deal with illiterate workers, this wall newspaper is composed of drawings only. One of the numbers, which is stuck up thruout the whole mine, is a geographical map of Poland, covered by gallows. In the background of the picture lies a worker who from one side is beaten by a police bully and from the other side by a trade union bureaucrat. Beneath the drawing is written: "This is the fare of the workers in democratic Poland." The workers crowd around this paper all day long, and during the night the police made a large number of searches in order to try and find the paper and its editors.

This kind of illustrated paper is already being imitated in other Upper Silesian mines.

Deeds Do Not Match Up with Words of Western Electric Co.

By a Worker Correspondent.

A foreign-born worker in the woodwork finishing department of the Western Electric company took the company's profession of "Americanism," seriously and became a citizen expecting thus to get a fair deal from the bosses. At a time when the regular scale in his department was 60 cents an hour he was getting 50 cents. The scale was later raised to 70 cents but he was given only 60 cents. When the rush was over and slack came, this worker, altho an old hand, was discharged, and a new man put in his place. When he complained a new job was given to him in another department but at 56 cents per hour.

When the holiday season came he was laid off. New men were left working. This after the continuous propaganda by the company of the "value of long service with us."

Again he complained to the so-called "personal manager" who put him back to work at the foundry, but at only 52 cents per hour, altho it is much harder work.

This is the way workers are treated by this great industrial corporation who is doing a lot of talk on "Americanism," "value of service" and other bunk for which some of the workers are still falling.

PROLET-TRIBUNE TO BE REPEATED FRIDAY AT DOUGLAS PARK SCHOOL

By A Worker Correspondent

The fourth issue of Prolet- Tribune, the Russian living newspaper of the Novy Mir worker correspondents will be repeated at the Douglas Park Russian Children's School, 2734 W. 18th St., this Friday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m.

Admission will be 25 cents.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THE WINNERS:

The DAILY WORKER prizes for the three best worker correspondents' contributions this week go to a worker in the Pullman car shops, who won the first prize, a wet wash laundry worker of Chicago, who won the second prize, and a worker at the Turning Basin of Port Houston, Texas, winner of the third prize.

The prizes offered were: First prize, "Capital," by Karl Marx, first volume; second prize, "Ancient Society," by Morgan, and third prize, the original of a DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed.

* * * *

The following books will be offered for next week's contributions:

FIRST PRIZE—"Flying Osip," stories of New Russia. Eleven short stories written since the revolution, presenting the work of the most significant of the new Russian writers.

SECOND PRIZE—"Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky. A brilliant analysis of the factors which threaten England's economic supremacy, and a shattering prophecy of England's approaching economic and political decline.

THIRD PRIZE—"Russia Today," the official report of the British trade union delegation on social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia, including the special report on the famous "Zinoviev" letter which was responsible for the downfall of the MacDonald government.

THE FIRST PRIZE.

PULLMAN USES COMPANY UNION AND PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM TO KEEP WORKERS FROM GETTING ORGANIZED

By F. S., Worker Correspondent.

Under capitalism the workshop is very much like a prison for workers. Pullman car shops, however, are even worse than prisons. In a prison the convicts are not compelled to keep up a farce of "electing" jailers into a committee to seemingly represent and defend the interests of the prisoners. But the Pullman company compels its workers to elect fake delegate committees representing in name the interests of the workers, but in reality consisting of company agents. The workers are not permitted to nominate and elect their own delegates who would truly represent the interests of of the workers.

Workers' Demands Ignored.

The Pullman management nominates the delegates who are "elected" for one year. The delegates do everything to prevent the workers from striking and from demanding better working conditions. The Pullman workers rejected this fake "representation" system. They voted overwhelmingly against it at the time it was first proposed by the Pullman administration. But the administration paid no attention to the workers. The exploiters used this system to keep the workers from setting up their own organization and they have so far succeeded.

They are now using another means for undermining the fighting spirit of the workers. The Pullman company now offers to its workers for sale the stocks of the company. The object is to make the workers think that they too "own" the company and to make them work harder in order to produce higher dividends for the exploiters.

Not many of the stocks which some foolish workers will buy will remain with them. Sooner or later the workers will be compelled to sell these stocks. Unemployment or sickness will drive them to this and the stocks will again return into the hands of the Pullman company owners.

If Workers Were Owners.

If the workers were the real owners of the shops the company would not be able to discharge thousands of them without their being able to say a word about it. If the workers were the real owners of the shops the company would not be able to speed them up and cut their wages as it is doing now. If we workers were the real owners of the shops, police and scabs would not be called in to break their strike for better working conditions.

The workers are not yet the owners of the shops. But they must fight to become the owners as the workers of Russia have done.

I appeal to the best of the Pullman workers, to the most militant, the most conscious, who understand that there is no other way to get rid of exploitation than by establishing the rule of the workers and of the poor farmers to join the Workers (Communist) Party which is their leader in the fight for the working class.

THE SECOND PRIZE.

YOUNG GIRLS IN LAUNDRIES PUNCH CLOCKS AT 5 O'CLOCK THEN ARE SENT BACK TO WORK

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

The wet wash laundry workers are the most exploited workers because they are not organized.

Play on Color Prejudice.

The majority of workers employed in the wet wash laundries are of the colored race and the bosses carry a lot of race prejudices and hatred from the white to the colored and from the colored to the white workers.

A Negro worker is never called by his real name. "Nigger" or "Snowflark," that is how they are usually called. When a driver, who is better paid because he is organized, tries to exchange a few words with the laundry workers, he is sure to have some trouble sooner or later with the boss. The boss is afraid to let the "organized" drivers talk with the "unorganized" laundry workers, because they may hear about the better conditions organized workers have.

The workers in the "boots," those who do the hardest and most unhealthy work, get as low as $17 to $18 for a 60-hour week. But if they work the 85-hours week (a very usual thing in every laundry) they get about $23 to $25.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday work begins at 7 a. m. Other days at 7:30 a. m. Lunch is at 12 and back to work at 12:30, until all the work brought in during that day is finished, usually at 8 p. m. and Mondays not earlier than 10 or 11 at night, without a bite since lunch time, because you are not permitted to do so even while you are working. If you do not obey, you are fired.

There are a lot of old women and young girls (white and colored) who work for $15 to $17 a week without being paid for overtime. They are sent at 5:00 p. m. to punch their leaving time and then they are sent back to work immediately. They do this to get around the law.

No Food 11-hours at a Stretch.

The old women working 12 and 14 hours a day are also not allowed a rest, even not to eat, so they are without nourishment from 12 at noon until very often about 11 at night.

There are a few white collar slaves, like those who make out the laundry tickets. They used to get about $40-$50 a week. But now they are being exchanged for young kids who get $18 a week.

As I said before, the laundry workers suffer because they are unorganized. If all the laundry workers, white and black, would organize themselves in a union, then they could put up a fight for better conditions together and they would get them.

Forward to a strong laundry workers' union!

Los Angeles Has Successful Daily Worker Celebration

By L. P. RINDALL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 21.—Despite the serious unemployment situation here, the birthday celebration of the second anniversary of The DAILY WOREK turned out to be a successful affair. A sum of $138 in cash was collected, and several yearly subs secured.

The DAILY WORKER telegram was the main cause that started the long green ones to pile up on the toastmaster's table. Almost everyone in the audience wanted to open the envelope. A "fight" over this honor developed, so that the old slogan that "competition is the life of trade" worked out all right.

The "speech" by Comrade Globerman, the representative of Freiheit, brot a good slice of the bacon home. So did the birthday cake donated by the Co-operative Bakery, an undertaking controlled by Communists.

"The party is the instrument for the dictatorship of the proletariat."—Lenin. Hear the message of Leninism at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

COMPLAINS LEFT WING NEGLECTS SHOP COMMITTEE

How About It, Needle Trades Workers?

By S. FISHER
Local 10, A. C. W. of A.
(Worker Correspondent)

The left wing in the needle trades, and the Trade Union Educational League have always fought for the reorganization of the present craft unnions on industrial lines and "shop committees."

I think shop committees are most vital not only for the needle trades, but for the entire labor movement as well. Still this question has been neglected by the left wing in the needle trades.

Says It Is Neglected.

At the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. nothing was heard about any resolution being introduced to this effect. In New York the left wing are in control of the Furrier's Joint Board, and nothing has been done toward reorganization on the basis of hop committees.

I may be wrong but the fact remains that if the needle workers are to become more militant we must reorganize the unions where our comrades are in control on the basis of shop committees, in order to prepare the workers to take an active part in the organizations, and also for leadership. This can only be done under the system of shop committees.

Can Control Officials.

If not every "demagogue" can run on a left slate, and afterwards when he gets into office he forgets who elected him, we cannot recall him till the next election. Meanwhile the machine becomes stronger, and the left wing suffers by it.

This has been done in a number of cases, in the Amalgamated in New York, and recently by the Furriers' Union at their convention and in many other places.

Under the shop committee system the joint board of many organization meets, and can recall these betrayers immediately.

However, I realize the comrades in the New York Furriers' Union had a great task to carry the organization thru the slump—that the Kaufman gang dragged it into. In this our comrades were successful.

Seek Some Discussion.

In order that the left wing in the needle trades should become a real power, which I have no doubt they will become in the near future, they must be the "advance guard" of the labor movmeent like in many other occasions. They must be the first to introduce the system of shop committees. This will strengthen the left wing movement, and the T. U. E. L. as an organization.

I would beg comrades earnestly to consider this question and to have some of their views.

The Men Ate Beans, But Higher Officers Divided the Graft

By An Ex-Soldier Correspondent not a Member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—I am an ex-service man. To begin telling of what I saw at Camp Devers, Mass., would fill pages of your valuable paper.

Did I save anything by being a soldier on this side only? No! The moment I was drafted the firm I worked for put the men on piece-work and they made nearly $60 a week, while on $30 a month this is what I had to spend: $3.35 for a $5,000 insurance policy, barber, tailor and also for food in the Enlisted Men's Club, Camp Devers, where meals were very high. All we got were beans and a piece of pickle. On Sunday, the meal was a bit different because our folks would come visiting.

Whatever the mess sergeant saved on food he shared with a few lieutenants, while the commissaries would also be run for profit, and the higher officers would divide up that graft.

At Camp Upton, Long Island, the well-known Acker Merrall & Cordit company, grocery store, catering to the wealthy class in New York, had their branch. There was a sign put up by Major General James F. Bell stating that an ex-service man would suffer if he'd touch anything from the counters, $5.00 worth of tickets bought you almost nothing and every man who had some money saved when he was drafted spent it for food and to bribe the sergeant or lieutenant.

I need an operation, I need an overcoat, shoes, underwear, eye-glasses, dental work and I am given a piece of paper that the government may redeem in 1945 which is for two hundred and some odd dollars and the value of the federal insurance bonus in January 1927 means that you can only lend 9 per cent of its value from your banker from the notice in the American Legion Office, New York City.

THE THIRD PRIZE.

VICE IS RAMPANT IN HOUSTON, TEX.; POLICEMAN BEATS UP NEGRO WORKER TO FIND ALIBI FOR HIS EXISTENCE

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 21.—A Negro worker was beaten with a heavy service pistol in the hands of a brutal policeman here Jan. 15. The policeman knocked the unarmed worker down with the pistol and then, while his victim lay prostrate and defenseless, he struck him a terrific blow full in the face. The blood spurted at each blow. For several feet around the sidewalk was covered with blood. After letting him lay and bleed for several minutes, the noble custodian of the law handcuffed the victim of his depravity and dragged him away to jail.

Women Seated First.

Much of Houston's industry is located at the Turning Basin, Port Houston. The employes are white, colored and Mexican, with the colored workers in the majority. They are carried to and from work by street cars operated by the Houston Electric Co. The employes live in many instances, ten miles from their work. It frequently happens that they must stand up on the cars the entire ten miles. This is because of a poor scheduled car service. For most of the workers two transfers are necessary, especially for those living in the Heights, Fifth Ward and Dowling sections. After transferring from many parts of the town, the workers collect at the shuttle (dinky) line which carries them to the Turning Basin.

It has always been a point of honor among them that the women are to be seated first in the crowded cars and after that every man for himself. Those who win in the friendly competition to get in, get the seats and standing room. The losers wait for the next car. It is only natural that in the morning after standing up from one to one and a half hours, or in the evening, after slaving at high speed for ten hours handling cotton, one should like a seat. White girls and colored girls stand up frequently in spite of the efforts to give them seats.

It was this friendly competition to get the seats and standing room that caused our brother to be made the victim of the bragging advocate of might not right. The car company originated the unique idea of having a plainclothes man come out in order to prove to us workers and to impress indelibly upon us that we are inferior and to show the workers that they can be beaten at will as the early Christians and the lowly workers ancient and modern.

The beaten man in attempting to board the car was attacked by the officer, (the man did not know that he was an officer). After the "law" drew his gun, the unarmed man made no resistance, but this did not keep the policeman from knocking him down with the pistol and then beating him in the face as the man, whose great crime was in being a worker, lay up on the sidewalk defenseless and dazed.

Vice on all Sides, Attack Worker.

The Turning Basin is the habitation of a very vicious criminal class: gamblers, prostitutes, drug peddlers and murderers daily scatter disease and destruction. This is known to the police department and our three Brass Check daily papers. The editorials are continually harping, "Why is our police system unable to cope with this cancer in the community's side?" This week the body of E. B. Wilson was churned to the surface of the basin by a passing ship. When last seen, Wilson was at one of the dives at the Turning Basin. The police have not solved the murder; so it is evident that there is work for policemen other than breaking the heads of honest workers, white or colored.

The writer heard a street car man today telling a passenger that the "nigger" was pushing a bunch of white girls, but the intelligent workers at the Turning Basin will readily see that this defense is the old one of playing the white workingman against the colored workingman. It is safe to say that not a single worker will be taken in by it. The writer has never seen among any class more considerate, gentle and courteous treatment than given the women folks both white and colored by these workers. They put the watch words, "Women First" into practice. The workers must organize as a class regardless of race, creed or religion, and then abuses and outrages such as this will stop.

WEALTHY WOMEN LOYAL TO THEIR CLASS INTEREST

Set Example for the Working Women

By Norman Bursler.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 21.—"To reform the Communist Party is a much bigger job than I ever want to undertake," laughingly said Anita Whitney when shown an article from the Los Angeles Times in which Gov. Richardson's stand on her case was endorsed by the modern female Judases, otherwise known as the Republican Study Club of Los Angeles, who, during their discussion on the Whitney case, asserted that widespread propaganda favoring Comrade Whitney's release was attributed to her having joined the Communists for the purpose of reforming their party.

How these female betrayers fawn before their lords and masters, who classed them with imbeciles, until militant women, one of the most active of whom was Anita Whitney, gained for them the right of political expression, is shown by their unanimous vote endorsing the stand of the big corporations' mouthpiece, and in their support of the world court.

With their usual disrespect for truth, some of the liars asserted that the news organ of "a radical group" had come out with threats of violence against the governor in event he refused to pardon Comrade Whitney. The name of the paper was conveniently ignored.

The loyalty of the woman of the bourgeoisie to their class is an example which proletarian women might well follow. There is no "woman's question" with them: merely the class struggle.

MOVIE EXTRAS STAGE REVOLT AGAINST HAYS

Demand Hiring Bosses Get the Can

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 21.—"Movie Extras Revolt," says a big headline in the Los Angeles papers. One thousand or more male extras are protesting against rotten conditions in movieland to Will Hayes, the "papa of the Motion Picture Producers Association."

Louis Lacas, 519 Temple street, and A. W. Jacobs, 655 North State street, are circulating a petition which will be sent through Fred Beetson, personal representative of the "little father" on the Pacific coast. The extras want to be treated "respectfully," and they are also kicking about "bad deals" on one hand and "favoritism to a certain few" on the other.

They demand the discharge from noviedom of certain casting directors in the Central Casting Bureau, the employment agency of the big bosses in the picture industry. The exploiting private employment bureaus were put out of business recently, by the order of higher ups, after much criticism and numerous scandals. But the new system seems to be no better—if not worse—as the same people are in charge. The boys are making a serious kick this time—it is called a "rebellion" by the capitalist press.

Several months ago the women extras were "raising hell"—good and strong—with the employment sharks as well as with the almighty, scab-herding bosses. Will Hays ordered an 'investigation" by the industrial commission of the State of California. What will come out of it remains to be seen.

The collaboration speeches made under the roof of the chamber of commerce do not sound the very best in the ears of the writer, to say nothing about the flattery scheme of the bosses of calling the extras "artists." One may die on account of false pride, but one can't live very long on a "diet" like that.

Neither Will Hays nor said industrial commission will do anything worth mentioning for the extras. They must learn to take matters into their own hands. Brothers and sisters! Read The DAILY WORKER! Talk things over with members of the Workers Party! Organize under the right kind of leadership!

TREAT WORKERS LIKE ANIMALS IN SHIPYARDS

Sunny California Not Luring to Workers

By VINCENT IGNATIUS.
(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—We hear so much about this sunny south land, in the advertisements that are circulated in the east and central states. It is referred to as the land of opportunity where the sun shines and the palm trees grow. As to the latter two conditions, it may be true, but when a worker tramps around for weeks begging for a job, chances are that he will forget altogether that there is a sun, let alone palm trees.

Looking for work here can well be illustrated by a farmer in the central states buying stock at some stockyard, the worker being the stock or the animal, and the bosses the buyers.

Looking For Prey.

Hiring men at one shipyard, for instance, where there were about fifty men one morning, it was done in identically the same manner. There was a high steel fence on the other side of which the bosses, two of them, panted like tigers waiting to devour their prey. Occasionally they would see a strong husky looking man walk to the outskirts of the crowd, directly he would be pointed out and called up to the steel fence thru the bars of which he would impart the necessary information about himself, and he would be given a card evidence that he got a job.

Then there was another type of man they picked out, men that had long grey beards, evidently this was done for the reason that these men had a smaller chance of getting a job than the younger ones, therefore, they would be more loyal and work for next to nothing. These men, two of which were hired that morning, were altogether too old to perform any kind of work.

Only One Way Out.

When the farmer goes out to buy horses for himself in order to conserve funds he first buys a few strong and sound ones and then to fill out his team he gets the ones that he thinks will take him thru the season, thus making a little more profit on his investment for that period of time. Evidently it is the same case with the shipyard. They want to make a little more profit on their slaves.

It is indeed a shame to be endowed with human emotion to see all of it. It is time for the workers to join together and throw off their backs these institutions which compares them to animals. To do this it becomes their duty to join their nearest Communist nucleus, the only organization capable of accomplishing that end.

Portland Chamber of Commerce Won't Hear Anna Louise Strong

By J. STEVENSON,
(Worker Correspondent.)

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21.— Anna Louise Strong addressed several well-attended meetings in Portland, raising funds for the support of the John Reed orphan colony in Russia. At a meeting under the auspices of the Portland labor college, she delivered a very able and interesting lecture, showing the difficulties that the Soviet government had to contend with and their success in coping with them. Many questions were asked and answered.

She also addressed the Women's Progressive Club. As was to be expected, she was refused admission to that sacred body, the Portland chamber of commerce, the reason for refusal being that Miss Strong was a radical.

Butchers' Union Starts Membership Drive in New York Meat Stores

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A campaign to organize all unorganized tenders in butcher stores and meat markets is to start tomorrow. It is said that there are 8,000 of these workers in this city who are unorganized and a great deal of effort will be made to bring them into the Butchers' Union.

The aim of the union is to get modified working hours on Saturday and on holidays. At present these tenders work unlimited hours. In Staten Island it is now a violation of the union agreement for butchers to work after 9 p. m. or for the bosses to compel the workers to labor after that hour. The agreement runs on Saturday nights only.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
$8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months	$6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Fraudulent Farm Bureau

A few weeks ago the American farm bureau, meeting in Chicago, repudiated the officials of the organization who had supported Coolidge and who brought him here to address the conference. The Coolidge president of the farm bureau was defeated and a "radical," one Sam H. Thompson, a banker, of Quincy, Illinois, was put in his place. At that time we advised watching Thompson, as we were convinced that the farm bureau itself was a fraud and that under no conditions could the farmers expect a group of retired farmers, small town merchants and bankers to fight for their interests .

Now, on the eve of the conference of the Illinois agricultural association, starting today in Urbana, we learn that the whole thing is to be staged, not for the benefit of the farmers, but in order to forward the political interests of former Governor Frank O. Lowden, who is seeking the 1928 republican nomination for president of the United States.

This Quincy banker, Thompson, elected as a "radical" against the Coolidge man, now comes forth with an extravagant eulogy of Lowden, which reveals the fact that he is part of that crooked gang of industrialists who, in 1920, were so anxious to put over Lowden that they spent their time flagrantly buying votes in the agricultural state of Missouri. Lowden is as much an enemy of the farmers as is Coolidge. The difference being that Coolidge serves Wall Street and his panaceas are easily detected, while Lowden and the industrialists want to get their greedy clutches upon the farmers so the profits can continue to roll into the pockets of the harvester trust, the grain trust and enrich the stock gamblers of La Salle street.

The American farm bureau is a fraud, a contrivance used to betray the farmers first into one camp and then another of capitalist exploiters. At present it is the football of the Pullman millions, the International harvester trust and other combines trying to put over the labor-hating, vote corrupting Frank O. Lowden in 1928, and all farmers should repudiate it.

Figures for American Trade Unionists

With the trade union movement in the United States rapidly withering under the blows of the employers the reactionary officials—whose total incapacity to direct the masses of organized labor toward more effective forms of organization is apparent—try to overcome criticism at the hands of Communists in the unions by false statements that unionism in Russia is practically non-existent.

The actual figures on membership in Russian trade unions for the year 1925 prove that not only are the unions thriving in Russia, but they are more powerful than the unions in any other country on earth. Their total membership for 1925 is 6,950,000. Over 90 per cent of all wage workers in Russia are members of unions, which is a far higher percentage than in any other country.

Then, in actual membership, Russia's unions are larger by 2,500,000 members than those of Great Britain, with 4,343,000 trade unionists and Germany with about 4,000,000. In the United States, the American Federation of Labor, under domination of the most reactionary labor leaders and the most brazen flunkeys of capitalism on earth, has about one-third the number of members of the Russian unions.

In activity and influence the American trade union movement registers almost zero compared with the Russian unions. The American trade union movement has not one single daily paper in the country, while the unions in Russia publish six dailies, many weeklies and semi-weeklies, and 83 magazines. Innumerable bulletins are published and special factory papers are issued in all the large industrial plants. This in addition to the Communist Party press.

We have had occasion before to prove the superior advantage enjoyed by workers in the Soviet Union in the way of better conditions, shorter hours, guarantees against unemployment, etc.

These are just a few facts relating to Russian unions under the Bolshevik government, facts that Bill Green and his associated liars never mention.

Coolidge Respectfully Declines

President Coolidge has announced that he will not accept an invitation to attend the farm conference to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, January 28. His experiences in the middle west have not been of a nature to inspire enthusiasm about further visits, particularly when the agricultural crisis is under discussion.

The few farmers that may be in attendance at the so-called agricultural conference (composed mostly of bankers, lawyers, politicians, small-town merchants, etc.) might want Coolidge to explain how it comes that the government can cancel seventy-five per cent of the debt owing the nation by the blood-streaked government of Mussolini in Italy, yet cannot arrange to cancel the mortgages now weighing heavily upon the farmers and forcing thousands upon thousands of them into bankruptcy.

Coolidge dare not admit that the government is the agent of the House of Morgan and that Morgan can invest profitably in Italy, but sees no opportunities for the disposal of investment capital in the farm territories of this country.

The farmers, however, have the patriotic pleasure of paying increased taxes to make up for the cancellation of Mussolini's debt. Instead of aiding them, the benevolent government of the United States forces its own impoverished population in the rural regions to bear increasing burdens in order that the fascist government of Italy can get loans from the House of Morgan.

The facts are becoming known to ever increasing numbers of farmers and hence when the small merchants and bankers ask Cal to come to address the Des Moines conference the White House spokesman respectfully—declines.

Telegrams urging individuals in every part of the country to flood congress with demands in favor of the world court were sent out from New York bearing the signature of "Ruth Morgan." We do not know who Ruth is, but the last name is quite familiar. The whole world court proposition is a Morgan scheme—not Ruth's in particular, but J. P's.

Russian Communist Party Congress Hears Report by Molotov on Organization Work

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 21. — (By Mail) — Comrade Molotov made the organizational report in the name of the central committee of the Communist Party of Russia.

The speaker divided his remarks into four parts: 1. The party and the leadership of the working class. 2. The party and the leadership of the peasantry, 3. The party and the leadership of the state apparatus, 4. The internal party problems of the leadership.

In the first question Molotov pointed to the following: The growth and the enlivenment of the proletarian mass organizations and the growth of the non-party proletarian activity for the party demand an increased influence of the party on this field.

The growing activity of the non-party proletarian expressed itself especially in the growth of the trade union organizations to seven million members. At the same time the percentage of Communists in all trade union organizations, above all, in the shop councils, increased.

Apart from the trade unions the activity of the non-party workers develops in various forms. Of these, the so-called productive councils deserve special attention for they draw the working masses into the work of socialist reconstruction.

Moscow alone has 371 productive councils with 34,000 participators. The voluntary mass organizations such as the organization for the struggle against illiteracy, the cultural organizations in the country and the Red Aid, experiences a tremendous forward move.

The movement of workers and peasants correspondents plays a particular role in the building up of socialism. The chief errors of the leadership of the voluntary organizations mentioned were bureucracy and protectionism.

THE speaker then dealt with the question of the Young Communist League. The Young Communist League is an organization of workers and peasants, but its kernel must remain proletarian. It has at present 1,633,000 members. The chief task of the party consists in the correct leadership and education of the Young Communist League in the spirit of Leninism.

The speaker summed up the tasks with regard to the party and the leadership of the working class as follows: A further activization of the mass organizations in accordance with their growth. The questions of the quantitive increase demand greater consideration to the quality of the work. All proletarian mass organizations must take a maximum part in the work of the Soviet organs and the work of socialist reconstruction.

The increased influence of the party in the mass organizations exists and presupposes a decisive struggle against bureaucracy. The active non-party masses around the party must become a reservoir for the development of new batallions thru a careful political and cultural educational work.

THE next question is the party and and the leadership of the peasantry. This question is characterized by the strengthening of party influence and the strengthening of party control in the village, and thru the creation of an active stratum of non-party sympathizing peasants.

The party carries out the leadership of the peasantry thru the organizations of workers and peasants, for instance the Soviets and the co-operatives, or thru the pure peasant organizations which work together with the village Soviets, for instance the agricultural co-operatives, the credit organizations, the peasant committees, the village cultural organizations, etc.

In the latter part of the period dealt with the report, the party concentrated its chief attention upon the activities of the work of the village Soviets. A growing participation of the peasantry in the elections for the Soviets can be observed.

Altho the number of Communists in the Soviet organs has very obviously decreased, nevertheless the Communist influence has been greatly increased by the creation of a broad sympathizing mass of peasantry. The party has paid great attention to the organization of the village poor. The principle is the creation of a firm alliance of the village poor with the middle peasantry against the village usurers, without opposing the interests of the village poor and the middle peasantry. The party must declare that the question of organizing the village poor is an urgent one.

The speaker then discussed the development of the agricultural co-operatives. From January 1924 to July 1925 the membership has grown to five millions, that is to say, it has trebled. 93 per cent of the organized co-operators are middle peasants and the village poor.

THE tasks in this connection are: A further enlivenment of all the mass organizations of the toilers in the village. Instead of a petty protectionism a real proletarian leadership throu the party. Secondly, a betterment of the methods of leadership amongst the non-party active peasants. Thirdly, an improvement and a strengthening of the building up and the leadership of the organizations of the village poor and the land workers.

Molotov dealt then with the question of the party and the leadership of the state apparatus. The chief task in this connection is the ever greater participation of the worker and peasant masses in the work of the Soviet apparatus.

The composition of the leading state organs shows an increase in the number of Communists. The general number of state employes increased to 1,850,000. At the same time we can observe a growing participation of the working people in the work of the state apparatus.

The working class itself educates new administrators and economists thru the productive councils and thru the local and central trade unions. This is proved by the statistics upon the participation of the workers in the practical trade union work in Leningrad and Moscow. The enlivenment of the Soviets and the proletarian mass organizations leads to a gradual building up of a real Soviet democracy.

THE speaker summed up the tasks in this connection as follows: 1. We must march at the head of the workers' and peasants' organizations, for the building up of socialism and in the struggle against bureaucracy, etc. 2. It is necessary to increase the quality of the state employes and also the responsibility of the Communists for the work of the state apparatus.

Molotov dealt with the question of the internal leadership of the party as the last point. First of all to the question of the growth of the party membership. On the first of November the party had 1,025,000 members. The social composition of the party is: workers 57.4, peasants 25 per cent, employees 17.6 per cent. The workers form three-fifths of the whole. Since 1922 the proletarization of the party has considerably progressed. The questions of regulation in the party growth are: In the acceptance of non-workers, great attention must be paid to the quality of the candidate, also in the acceptance of peasants an individual choice upon the basis of the general party directions is necessary. In relation to the acceptance of workers the directives of the 13th party congress are still valid, namely that at least half of the party membership must be workers from the bench. This direction has not yet been fulfilled, the 14th party congress must stress it definitely.

THE speaker then proceeded to a polemic against the opinions of the Leningrad comrades upon the increase of the proletarian section of the party to 90 per cent and proved their disunity. With regard to the composition of the leading cadre, one can observe, that young elements have been drawn in. Still further, one can observe a strengthened participation of the whole membership in the work of the party. New forms have developed in the party, such as the institution of the agitprop organizers, the institution of the group organizers in the factories and in the activization of the work amongst the women. The proletarization of the leadership is noteworthy. The central committee had 53 per cent workers, similarly the workers in the central control committee have increased. A great forward move has been made in the education of the party and in the mass education and in the distribution of the party press. Noteworthy in this connection is the development of the peasant press and the press of the national minorities. The speaker declared that the growing activity of the party masses made a growing development of the internal party democracy neessary.

SUMMING up Molotov formulated the tendencies in the internal party work as follows: The regulation of the growth of the party is not yet sufficient. A strengthened consideration of the recruitment of workers and an increase of the number of workers in the party is necessary. A strengthening of the party cadre thru tried members in particular thru the education of workers for the leading work. A further development of the party educational work with increased attention to Leninist fundamentals.

Upon the basis of the growth of the party activity, is growing the significance of the collective leadership. It is the preliminary condition of the growth of the internal party democracy. The development of the latter is absolutely necessary. The speaker closed: Despite the difficulties we are making progress in the building up of socialism. (Applause).

Notes of an Internationalist

No. 5—"SIGNS OF THE TIMES"

By JOHN PEPPER.

A SINGULAR uneasiness seems to have seized the capitalist press. In quite a number of countries, in widely scattered parts of Europe, practically identical expressions appear in the capitalist press concerning the menace of the union of the Communist movement with the movement of the oppressed nations and peoples.

The "Revaler Bote" views with quaking alarm the "signs of the times." It states that "the nationality policy of the Communist Party begins to develop as an ever more effective magnet in the European nationality chaos. The balance of power which today assures Europe a necessary rest can only too easily be endangered by the collapse of one of its tottering supporting columns, and like a house of cards collapse under an easy breath."

The "Revaler Bote" is, of course, chiefly perturbed over the "New Eastern States." It fears that these new states "will not be able to withstand the combined explosive force of the national and social movement."

Peculiarly enough this same alarm was expressed in an entirely different part of Europe. The results of the last parliamentary elections in Czechoslovakia, the great successes of the Communist Party, the mass support of the party by the oppressed nationalities, alarm the official "Prage Press" which writes the following: "It is beyond doubt that the Communists have in part received the votes of the national minorities." When the distribution of the Communist votes are analyzed it will be found that particularly in Slovakia and in Carpatho-Russia, in the districts of the most suppressed national minorities, the Communist Party has become the actual mass representative not only of the proletarian strata but also of the oppressed nations.

A fearful voice chimes in from a third district of Europe, from Alsace-Lorraine. The "Elsass-Lothringer Heimatstimmen" writes: "Because the Communist Party of Alsace Lorraine, jointly with the entire French Communist Party, pushes ever sharper the defence of the rights of the suppressed national forces in Alsace-Lorraine to the foreground of its propaganda it is gaining ever greater results."

In the border states, in Czecho-Slovakia and in Alsace-Lorraine—everywhere where suppressed nations suffer—the Communist Party appears as the defender and champion of these oppressed people. The "Revaler Bote" is really right, it is really a "sign of the times," a sign of the correct Leninist method, a sign of the Bolshevization of the Communist Parties of Europe.

Moscow---Two Decades Ago - -

By ALEXEI POGONCHENKOV
(Worker Correspondent)

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., —(By Mail) —Twenty years ago the workers of Moscow and other industrial centers came out into the streets armed at the best with rotten little revolvers, but generally simply armed with enthusiasm. The inscription "Down with the Autocracy" on the blood red flags was provoking in the eyes of the czarist government. It is true that the Russian proletariat met with defeat at that time, but this defeat taught it a great deal. It made the Russian workers unite with the peasantry and it brought them to the victory of 1917, and a safe existence to the present day, despite hostile bourgeois encirclement. Yesterday a meeting of the factory nucleus of the R. C. P. together with the non-party workers, took place in our factory club. The meeting was devoted to the 20th anniversary of 1905. Allow me to describe this meeting.

The hall was filled to overflowing. The presidium elected, was composed almost exclusively, of participants in the 1905 insurrection. The meeting is opened. The chairman of the meeting speaks briefly on the significance of the 1905 revolution and ends with the words:

"We will respect the memory of our fallen comrades by standing."

We all stand up, remove our hats, and deep silence reigns. Then the band (which is our own, and one of the best of the Moscow workers' bands) plays the revolutionary funeral march. The sobbing metallic notes fill the low hall, and one cannot help whispering the words of the march and see others doing so.

"You fell victims in the stern struggle; You loved the people with your heart and soul."

All is quiet. The voice of the speaker rings tensely. He explains the significance of 1905. A ceaseless flow of little notes with questions are sent up to the speaker.

"Why did Leningrad keep silent when Moscow was rising?"

"Why was there no organized connection between the workers and peasants?"

"Why was the rebellion on the battleship 'Potyomkin' premature?"

Finally, participants in the 1905 insurrection have the floor. The first to speak is Comrade Caleyev, worker in a bolt factory. He is of small build, thin and unhealthy, pale.

Beat the Spy System.

"I was still a young chap then... I was eighteen. Comrades came to our factory and agitated. We formed a circle. I distributed manifestos. This was a difficult work. We used to bring them and put them into the pockets of the workers' overcoats when no one was looking. And afterwards we looked to see how they read them. There were many spies. It was difficult then to set things moving in our factory. I remember how we took workers away from the factory. We came to one workshop where the workers met us with hammers and spanners. The boss was with them. They threatened us with them but were not allowed to hit us. And we let steam into the boilers. In other words, the factory rose up... We began organizing fighting groups. There were only a few of us. The main fighting was on the Presnya and with us there was not much of a show. We exchanged a few shots with the police and when the troops came we had to clear out. I remember how we got into a house and how artillery was placed in the yard to fire on the Presnya. Being the smallest, they sent me with literature and notices to another district... I got thru the lines.... No one thought what it was to take part in the revolution. And afterwards they slaughtered everyone of us they recognized.

How They Secured Food.

"It was difficult for us to strike. We needed money for bread. So we made expropriations and swelled our mutual aid funds. During the rising, cabmen and traders at the shunting station pulled the food supplies out of the wagons. We got on to this job also. We brought everything away to the shop which is now our co-operative. We piled up a heap of food supplies right to the roof (it was a one-story building) and shared out amongst everyone: a goose to one, half a sheep to another—and we satisfied all. And afterwards we got run in just for expropriation alone. Twenty years penal servitude. And the comrades only got free in 1917."

The old engine-driver, Platon Mironov takes his place. In his hands he has an old notebook. He writes frequently in it and glancing over the top of a pair of spectables balanced on the end of his nose, he narrates to the audience:

"I began to participate in the revolution before 1905. I remember in 1903 how the gendarmes came to my home, having been given information about me. There were hundreds of spies then. And I had just received literature to read, I just sat on a chair. The 'spirit' of a revolver hoovered over me. One stood guard over me and the rest searched. They turned everything upside down, burrowed into pillows and mattresses. They searched the kiddies under their coats but they never thought of looking in the harmonium I had just bought. That's where the literature was. But though they never found it I nevertheless got out inside.

Comrades in Prison.

"And so I sat there in a clink. I heard knocking from the next cell. 'Who is knocking'? I ask.

"'Village school teacher,' a voice replies, and he asks me what I am in jail for.

"'I don't know myself,' I reply, for I thought he was a spy. But afterwards I found out that he was not. He was a real revolutionist and he taught me a great deal. Once he knocked and said:

"Make an application for literature."

"Will they give it?"

"Of course, they will."

"So I wrote for revolutionary books and they sent them in to me. Then I knocked again and asked him:

"'It is useful for them to know how much you know. When you get out you will have no more patience and will begin talking, and they will get you by the scruff of the neck and back you will come. Why that's what they are paid for aren't they. Understand?'"

"Then once I heard him knocking and I had only just answered, when he began knocking very quickly on the wall. I could not understand why. I listened for a long time, I could hear a kind of hustling. Then all got quiet and in the morning I found out that they had strangled him. Well, comrades, they soon let me out...

"What can I tell you about 1905? Comrades have already told you practically everything. I can also say a few words about Ivanov and Belenky. They nailed up Belenky to the barricades with their bayonets. And Ivanov lay up behind an advertisement sign and fired down upon the dragoons. First they dismounted, then they got confused. He peppered many of them. Afterwards they realized where he was firing from. They perforated the whole sign with bullets, him included, of course."

His voice trembles, and he shrugs his shoulders.

"What else can I say. You know yourselves what a time it was. Mironov will tell you every time the Czar came to Moscow and on other 'ceremonial' occasions, they invited him to prison as a 'guest'."

Five more speakers had the floor and also described how and what things happened without any elaborate words.

Youth Listens.

The youth listen eagerly and heed what is being told them and the eyes of many are glittering.

"Oh, what a shame I was not in it then."

And the old workers also told us of 1905.

"1917 we all know. And in grieving over those who perished for the revolution we are proud of their victory and our attainments.

"Dear comrades, we have learned from our errors, have corrected them and have attained the desired results.

"You also have committed errors. And now you must take stock of them, take stock of ours and do the same as we did."

Late in the evening we went home. The fires of the furnaces were blazing. Streams of light gleamed out on to the snow-covered streets and the black outlines of the Martens-ovens. The Diesel engines roared and between the crunching of the snow beneath the tread of many feet, snatches of separate conversations could be heard.

"In those days I was at..."

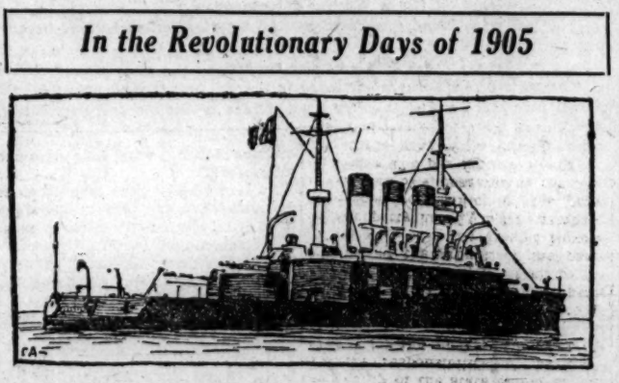
"This is where the cossacks used their whips..."

"The police... Spies..."

"I remember..."

Memory is a fine thing. You also, comrades, must remember and never forget.

In the Revolutionary Days of 1905



THE battleship Prince Potiemkin Tavricheski, on which the first revolutionary uprising in the Black Sea fleet took place in the summer of 1905. After a sailor was killed by an officer the sailors under the leadership of Matiushenko, another sailor, shot the murderer and arrested the remainder of the officers, throwing overboard the most brutal ones and raising the red flag. They left the Russian waters when the uprising did not spread and disbanded in Roumania, leaving the battleship.

School Kids Strike in National Capital

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—More than a thousand students at Armstrong high school went on strike today and walked out of class rooms in protest against the proposed demotion of Arthur C. Newman, the principal, who is extremely popular.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat—is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

The New Magazine

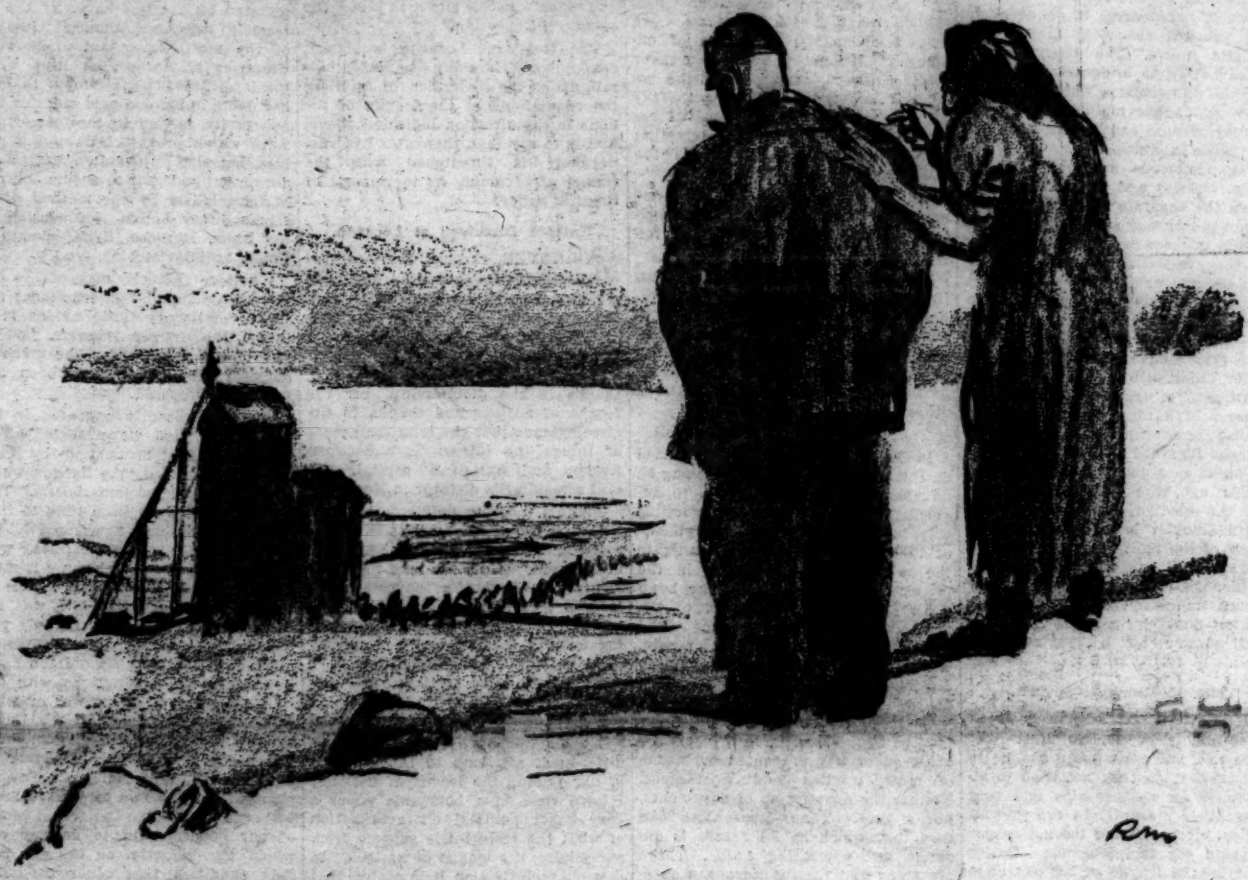
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

Robert Minor Editor

Second Section! This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1926 — 290

In the Anthracite



"Those fellows going to work—are they scabs?"
"No, they're union maintenance men. They have to take care of the boss' property while we strike."

MAKE IT A HUNDRED PERCENT STRIKE!

IN the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania we have a strange sight. The coal miners' union—the United Mine Workers of America—is a powerful organization. Under its leadership the coal diggers are on strike for some very simple, elementary demands which every worker understands at a glance to be necessary for the lives of these coal diggers. The workers go out on strike to win these demands. Common sense would tell you that in order to make the best possible chance of winning it is necessary that every man in the mines should stop work. What is the purpose of stopping work? What is the purpose of walking out of the mines and leaving the boss without any workers to run the property for him? Of course, it is to deprive the employers of the opportunity to heap up profits. With this weapon hitting at the pocketbook of the boss, the worker puts pressure upon the boss to make him concede the demands.

But do all of the workers go out on this strike?

No! Some of the union men are ordered by the union officials to stay at the jobs in the mines. These are the maintenance men. The union officials authorize these union men to stay in the mines to take care of the property of the boss.

What is the purpose of keeping the maintenance men at work? The answer is simply: To prevent the deterioration of the boss' property, that is, to prevent any property loss to the boss.

So the purpose of the strike is to inflict a property loss on the boss, and the purpose of keeping the maintenance men at work is to *prevent* a property loss to the boss.

Why does the union work against itself in this way? Is it not plain that if the workers want to compel the boss really to give in to the workers' demands, they would all go out and thereby compel the bosses to rush to them to make concessions?

What is wrong?

The truth is that the coal operators have made an ideal arrangement—for themselves. The coal mine bosses have their own agents as the chief officials of the coal miners' union. John L. Lewis, Rinaldo Cappellini and others are the officials of the union, but at the same time the agents of the boss. These union officials serve the boss by directing the policies of the union so as to keep the maintenance men at work and protect the boss from any great loss—to make it unnecessary for the boss to make any concessions to the workers.

The policy of the most advanced of the coal diggers is: "Call out the maintenance! Make it a 100% strike!"

The workers all over America and particularly coal diggers in other fields and the railroad workers, should support the anthracite coal diggers' strike with all of their power. When coal diggers anywhere go on strike, the coal diggers all over the country should go on strike at one time. The railroad workers should refuse to haul scab-dug coal. And it is very simple and plain that the anthracite miners should immediately compel their officials to *call out the maintenance men.* It is time to put an end to the practice of the union scabbing against itself—fighting the boss and helping the boss to beat the union at the same time.

FIGHT WELL, MEXICO!

A WAR of the United States against Mexico is rapidly developing away from a mere possibility and toward an immediate certainty. At the present moment the causes of the coming war are nakedly exposed. The cause is simple: that the United States capitalists who have by various devices wrung concessions of big property rights in Mexico, now demand to be given complete control over the Mexican government, the setting aside of the Mexican constitution, the right to veto in their Wall Street offices any law which the Mexican congress may pass which does not conform to the American capitalists' desires for the exploitation of Mexican labor at a few cents a day, and the stealing of the oil wells, the copper and silver mines and all other valuable national resources of that smaller republic.

It is the American workers' duty to oppose with all means in their power the effort of American capitalists to enslave Mexico.

It is the duty of Mexico to stand firm and to protect its people from the effort to make them slaves of American imperialism. It is the duty of the Mexican workers to rally the Mexican labor movement as the leading force to prevent the surrender of Mexico to the American Wall Street by the present government of Mexico. It is the duty of the United States workers and the American labor movement to make themselves the allies of the Mexican workers to fight against this aggression.

Mexico must protect itself from the American invading exploiters, whether in war or in peace.

More power to Mexico's arms! —R. M.

Soviet Union and the League of Nations

By A. I. Rykov.

We publish below a verbatim report of that part of Comrade Rykov's great speech on the activities of the central committee of the C. P. of Russia at the party conference in the Moscow governmental district, which deals with the relations between the Soviet Union and the league of nations. Ed.

* * *

JUDGING by the expressions of opinion of a number of responsible statesmen of the bourgeois world, plans have been made for a whole series of conferences of an economic and political character in the immediate future. The bourgeoisie is endeavouring to bridge over in some way the antagonisms which exist and those which are maturing, in order, as they love to express it, "to establish peace in Europe."

This enormous number of conferences, treaties and agreements between the separate states do not and cannot in any way solve the questions of vital interest to capitalism, neither can they, in the slightest degree, prevent the danger of war.

It is very symptomatic that in recent times, the bourgeois and menshevist press as well as statesmen of great repute have begun to invite the Soviet Union also to join the "league of nations." It was especially pleasing to read invitations of this kind in English newspapers, which have hitherto regarded the government of our union as a gang of robbers. Only a year ago, the conservative party won the election by means of the forged Zinoviev letter and under the slogan of the fight against the Soviet Republics. If one of us were asked whether he believes in the sincerity of such an abrupt right about turn, I do not doubt for a moment that he would answer "no" without any hesitation.

Trick to Discredit Soviets.

WHEN our enemies begin to speak so kindly of us, we must ask: "Does this not mean some change in their tactics; do they not wish to attack us from another side and beat us by other means?" In the present political circumstances the newspaper campaign for including the Soviet Union in the league of nations aims at discrediting us in the eyes of that part of the working class which still cherishes pacifist illusions.

The "MacDonalds" of the whole globe are persistently spreading amongst the working class the version that the league of nations is an institution which is to ensure peaceful development to mankind. As long as there are sections of the working class who, in their hatred for war, place any kind of hopes in the league of nations, it is more advantageous, from the political point of view, for our enemies to carry on the discussion with us just in this direction, in order to represent the Soviet Union as an enemy of peace. For this reason, Chamberlain in his fight against the Soviet Union, for this reason the 2nd International in its fight against our party, are endeavoring to find ways to stir up even part of the working class against us, to influence even isolated groups of workers in their favor thru agitation. Every step in this direction, however small it be, naturally represent for Chamberlain, for MacDonald, for the 2nd international, a great victory.

Instrument of War.

ON principle we take up and carry thru a fight for the point of view that the league of nations is an instrument not of peace but of war, not of liberation but of oppression, further that the propaganda for the opinion that capitalist countries might find a remedy for war within the capitalist society, is a crime and not an error on the part of the 2nd international. In our opinion, war was, is and will be inevitable under the rule of capitalism; war is insolubly bound up with capitalism, is part of its very nature.

Locarno.

THE chief significance of Locarno is that Germany has once more been forced on to her knees, that she has once more been compelled to take her oath on the monstruous treaty of Versailles, that Germany has been dragged into the league of nations, in which, in view of the present situation, she cannot carry on any independent policy. Today, after Locarno, there are two governments in Europe which have maintained complete independence in their foreign policy: the British government in London and the Soviet government in Moscow. All the other governments are in the bonds of the Anglo-American bloc and are dependent on the treaties dictated by this bloc which, for the sake of form, are registered under the league of nations, the league of nations however being a direct instrument of the policy of imperialism. The last (6th) autumn session of the league of nations showed sufficiently clearly that in this institution, England is the mistress of the situation.

An American newspaper correspondent describes the policy of England in the league of nations, as follows:

"In any conflicts which may occur, Great Britain trusts more to her navy, her air force and her army than to obligatory arbitration procedures. The arbitration agreement is binding for all except London which intends to be the arbitrator in conflicts between other countries."

(New York Times.)

In Locarno also, England carried on this policy. In spite of its being an advantage to the bourgeoisie to advertise Locarno in every possible way, in order to deceive the vigilance of the peoples, in order to mitigate the mistrust of the masses in the present governments, even the bourgeois journalists reveal part of the truth about Locarno. Thus, one of the English newspapers of best repute, which is closely connected with the diplomatic world and with the English foreign minister, writes:

"It must not be believed, that permanent equilibrium in Europe can be achieved or war prevented by means of new treaties and guarantees. Neither the drawing up of documents, nor a protocol, nor guarantees can turn that which by its nature is unstable into something stable. There are many and various European questions which have already become dangerous and which may lead to sharp controversies in the comparatively near future.

For Great Britain it is at any rate very important that, at the time when these questions come up for decision, she should have a completely free hand." (September number of the Round Table.)

In all our newspapers and in a considerable part of the foreign press, it was pointed out that Locarno was aimed against the Soviet Union, although nothing was said about the Soviet Republics. In order to put this assertion in a more concrete form, I quote the explanations that were given by England and France in connection with the entrance of Germany into the league of nations in the question of article 16 of the constitution of the league of nations. This article states that every country belonging to the league of nations, is, on the basis of the resolutions of the league and in proportion to its own strength, under the obligation of participating in the armed conflicts of the league, i. e., in carrying out military sanctions for enforcing the resolutions of the league of nations.

World War Against Russia.

IN the present international situation and in the present relation of forces, we can be sure, from the beginning, that, if any bourgeois country which is a member of the league of nations, begins a war against the Soviet Union, the league of nations will find the necessary formula for representing us, and not its member, as the attacking party. Thru her membership of the league of nations, Germany will automatically be under the obligation of carrying out the resolutions of the league of nations even if they be directed against us.

Germany tried to make reservations for herself with regard to this article. In our opinion however, she did not achieve anything positive. In the letter to the allies, the following concrete explanation was given:

"The obligations which the said article (article 16) imposes on the members of the league of nations, must be understood in the sense that every power which is a member of the league of nations, is under the obligation of cooperating loyally and in fact to ensure the observation of the statutes of the league of nations, and of resisting any attack in a measure which corresponds with the military and geographical situation of the country in question."

The treaty of Locarno is signed, consequently Germany has placed herself under the obligation of fulfilling the regulations of the league of nations in the direction indicated above, that is to say that, thanks to Locarno, Germany is threatened with the danger of becoming an instrument of English policy.

Entente Dissolved at Locarno.

MOREOVER, through the treaty of Locarno, the entente was dissolved, i. e., the war alliance between England and France lost its force and significance. England has freed herself from the fetters of the entente but, being in a situation in which, thanks to the dictatorship of the league of nations and thanks to the circumstance that she is in the nature of things the intermediary between Europe and American capital, she still remains the dictator in Europe.

All this together points to the fact that a re-grouping of forces is taking place in Europe under the hegemony of England. When we take into consideration England's endeavors to keep a free hand for herself in the solution of various questions concerning eastern Europe, and her antagonism to the Soviet Union, we have every reason to be cautious.

Why do we not join the league of nations?

What significance does the bourgeoisie itself attribute to the question of our joining the league of nations? I have read in a bourgeois paper a very exact political characterisation of what the bourgeoisie expects from our joining the league of nations. In this characterisation it is stated that it is expected that the entrance of the Soviet Union into the league of nations will bring about a "political capitulation in the east and an economic capitulation in the west." This is expressed very clearly and exactly.

Will Never Betray Colonials.

THE league of nations is a shop which deals in peoples and sells them as it sees fit, in the form of "mandates" to the so-called states of high culture. The latter however defend their rights of mandate by force of arms and mercilessly enslave the peoples under their tutelage. For this reason, the east would naturally regard us as traitors if we were to stand behind the counter of this shop. We shall not agree to this. We shall continue to rejoice in the development of the movement for national freedom among the oppressed colonial peoples.

Joining the league of nations would mean for us an economic capitulation in the west, because we should then be bound by the resolutions of the bourgeois majority in economic questions also.

I do not believe that those governments or those papers which propose our joining the league of nations, or at least write about it, are honest. I believe that they know from the beginning that we shall not join the league of nations and I am convinced that the only object of these invitations is to enable MacDonald and his comrades to say to the workers, whom they continue to deceive by maintaing that the capitalist world is capable of avoiding war and by representing a conference which prepares for war, as a peace conference, that: "The Soviet Union, by refusing to join the league of nations, is responsible for its own isolation," as was said in the resolution of the 2nd international.

They hope to bring about a political and economic renunciation on the part of the Soviet Republics of everything they have done hitherto, a renunciation of their program, of the October revolution and of the most essential principles of their existence. They have not achieved this in open fight, they now hope to do it through an enveloping maneuver.

New Wars Under Mask of Pacifism.

THE present period can be characterized as one of a fresh attempt to consolidate imperialism under the mask of pacifism. This attempt is dictated on the one hand, by the extremely straitened financial situation of the most important imperialist countries of Europe, on the other hand by America's attempts to have her debts in Europe paid more or less punctually, further by the fear of new wars which prevails among the peoples, but also by the unsuccessful endeavors of last year to ensure the rule of imperialism by the method of direct military action (occupation of the Ruhr, Morocco, Syria, events in China, anti-Soviet bloc, etc.)

I believe that the task of the day for the Communist International and the revolutionary trade unions is to reveal the danger inherent just in this pacifism, for under the mask of pacifism, new wars have been and are being prepared.

A notice recently appeared in the papers on "Red Imperialism." This theme was first brought up by Kautsky who invented "the danger which threatens from red imperialism." This idea now crops up from time to time in other foreign newspapers. We must combat this stupid calumny with all the means in our power. It must be pointed out that as long ago as at Genoa, the Soviet Republic was the first country to propose the only possible plan for the complete disarmament of all states. We did the same in 1922 in the negotiations with our Baltic neighbors. Every worker within and without the Soviet Union should thoroughly understand that our party is absolutely in favor of disarmament, that the Soviet government will be the first to declare itself prepared to dissolve the armed forces of our country and to destroy our whole war industry, on the one and only condition that other countries do the same.

Forces Real Armament Limitation.

I RECALL a conversation I had with Lenin about peace and disarmament in which, in referring to some international conference or other, he said that the bourgeois governments are making all kinds of hocus pocus in the questions of disarmament and of limiting the construction of large and small warships, and that by such measures they will deceive one another and the workers.

"Is it not better," said Lenin, "to propose the limitation of military expenses on the condition that there be a real, genuine and objective control as to whether these limitations are observed? In carrying out this control, the workers ought to participate to such an extent as to guarantee that the classes which are interested in war cannot practice deception in this connection."

If such measures are proposed for disarmament and the limitation of armaments in Europe, the Soviet Union will be the first to support and defend consistently such an initiative.

It would be stupid beyond words to believe that the economic stabilisation and a so-called "political pacification" of the bourgeois countries would solve the questions of vital interest to capitalism. Capitalism is, it is true stronger today than it was in 1920-21—in the period of the most serious crisis—in the period of the most radical fight for power of the working class in a number of countries. The stabilization in itself is transitory. The whole period of stabilization will be accompanied by crises of varying intensity, by crises which the labor movement in the west must make use of in order to organize the revolutionary forces, to prepare itself for the period when further attempts to stabilize capitalism will prove impossible.

And It's Worse Than This in China!

By James H. Dolsen.

IN my book entitled "The Awakening of China," which will be pub- by the Workers Party in March, I compare the condition of the Chinese workers, men, women and especially children to that which prevailed among the working masses of England during the early years when the factory system was first displacing hand industry. Altho the workers of China, thus effected number millions where the workers of England numbered hundreds of thousands, there is, indeed, so marked a resemblance that we can see here before our very eyes the same social material for the study of which Karl Marx had to resort to the archives of the British Museum and the great libraries of Paris. One trouble with us all is we do not realize that the drama of history is taking place before our very eyes.

I was again impressed with this fact the other day in a most curious fashion. I happened to drop into a second-hand bookstore and by the merest chance, picked up the second volume of a work by C. Edwards Lester, entitled "Condition and Fate of England," published in 1842. A glance at the first page interested me, tho I had never heard of its author, and I doubt if ten others in this country have. The book concerned the horrible sufferings of the British workers who were dispossessed by the introduction of the factory system in that country, and was an eloquent plea in their behalf from the humanitarian standpoint.

The following quotations from this forgotten volume will give the reader some conception of the agonies thru which the Chinese workers are passing right now, in this year 1926. Remember, that the conditions in China are even worse than those dipicted here, tho their prevalence in the England of the first half of the last century seemed "monstrous" and "appalling" to the writer at that time.

In order to show the conditions among the factory operatives of England, Lester quotes the London Morning Post, of February, 1841:

"Thirty thousand children, many of them under eight years of age, are worked in cotton factories even now in many cases, more than twelve hours a day. Nay, these helpless are compelled (as was fully proved before a parliamentary committee) to walk after the machinery from twenty to thirty miles a day. The cruelties proved by irresistible evidence, to be committed on these helpless victims of our gambling system of trade, are sufficient to chill the blood of every person possessed of the ordinary attributes of humanity."

Would Kill Every Third Child.

"For several years," Lester comments, "the destitution and distress of the lower classes (workers) have been steadily and rapidly increasing. The cry of helpless poverty is going up from every hamlet in Great Britain... The state of society is so deplorable, there are political economists who have proposed as the only measure of relief, if the present state of things is to continue, that every third child born in the three kingdoms (Britain, Scotland and Ireland) should be instantly put to death."

He points out that not only were the conditions horrible beyond belief among the factory workers, but that there were great numbers enduring even worse conditions in the hand-industries and small establishments which were forced to face the competition of the growing capitalist system.

"Let us contemplate," he continues, "the condition of infant laborers out of the factories. Their number probably exceeds, says the London Quarterly Review, ten times those who are engaged in the cotton, woolen, worsted and linen factories... No laws regulate their wages, employments, or hours of labor. They are engaged in the manufacture of lace and silk, and in all the various trades of the kingdom; and the sufferings they endure are probably far greater than were ever inflicted on the children of the large factories... The following are a few of the principal employments in which children are engaged. In manufacturing lace, silk, hosiery, porcelain, earthenware, pins, needles, printing, buttons, paper, etc. There is nails, arms, iron works, glass, calico-printing, buttons, paper, etc. There is scarcely a branch of the immense system of British manufacturers which does not demand and exhaust the strength of your children. **A history of these infant sufferers would appal the stoutest heart..."**

He quotes the Review's conclusions: "It is a monstrous thing to behold the condition, moral and physical, of the juvenile portion of our operative classes, more especially that which is found in the crowded lanes and courts of the larger towns,—the charnel-houses of our race... Damp and unhealthy strata left altogether without drainage; frail tenements, low and confined, without convenience or ventilation; close alleys and no supply of water; all these things overtopped by the ne plus ultra of rent, reward the contractor and devour the inhabitants.

"Emerging from these lairs of filth and disorder, the young workers—'rising early, and late taking rest'—go forth that they may toil thru the fifteen, sixteen, nay seventeen relentless hours, in sinks and abysses, oftentimes even more offensive and pernicious than the holes they have quitted..."

Child Slaves in the Mills.

Lester reproduces the testimony given before the parliamentary commission which investigated the situation of the working class of England. In order to prevent being charged with partiality, he selects for examination the investigation into the lace-making industry, in which, he explains, the toil is "less prostrating for the children than many other kinds of labor." He warns the reader that the situation so far as child-labor was concerned was much worse in other kinds of production.

Mr. Saunders, a large lacemill owners, is being examined:

Question—Have you many lacemills in your district?

Answer—I have about thirty mills.

Q.—What are the usual hours of work in those mills?

A.—The usual hours are, about Nottingham, **twenty hours a day**, being from four o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock at night; about Chesterfield, the report I have had from the superintendent is that they work **twenty-four hours, all thru the night**, in several of the mills there.

Q.—Are there many children and young persons in those mills?

A.—The proportion is less in lace mills than in others, but it is necessary to have some of them. The process of winding and preparing the bobbings and carriages requires children. Those that I saw employed were **from ten to fifteen years of age.**

Q.—Are the children detained in the mills during a considerable period of the day and the night?

A.—... I should say, that in most of the mills they do detain them at night. In some of them the report states that they are **detained all night in order to be ready when wanted.**

Q.—Are the children that are so detained liable to be detained thru the day, and do they sometimes begin their work at twelve o'clock at night?

A.—In the mills at Nottingham there are owners that make it a rule that they will not keep the children **after eight, or nine, or ten o'clock,** according to the inclination of the mill-occupier.

Q.—Where are those children during the time they are detained in the mill?

A.—**When detained at night and not employed, I am told they are lying about on the floor.**

Q.—Is it customary to close at eight on Saturday evening in the lace mills?

A.—I think it is.

Q.—How then do they compensate for the loss of those four hours work in the mills?

A.—**By working all night on Friday;** those are the mills in which they pay so much for their power...

Q.—Is there any possibility of their obtaining education under those circumstances?

A.—None, whatever, except on Sundays.

Q.—But after one hundred and twenty hours work in the week, is it possible that they can have much capacity for study on the Sunday?

そして奴等はいくら叫んでも、それは聞かれようか。

私は皆で諸君の前に誓つた。そして村木君の友人である。深く心に信頼すべき戦ひを線に倒れる。僕等は我等は、と共にない。

A.—It is not always that the same children are kept twenty hours, because some mills have two complete sets of hands for their machinery, and they work the same set of hands only ten hours.

Q.—But even under those circumstances, it must frequently happen that the same children are employed during the night twice or thrice in the course of the week.

A.—The practice generally is that they take the night work for one week, and then the next week the morning work.

Q.—So that during one whole week they are employed in the night work?

A.—Yes.

Q.—At the end of a week during which they have been employed in the night, do you think they have much capacity left for study on Sunday?

A.—No. My opinion is most decidedly that either turning out at four o'clock in the morning or being kept out of bed all night must be most injurious to children, both to their physical constitutions and their mental powers.

Q.—The law, as it stands, does not prevent the children from being employed even twenty hours?

A.—It does not apply to lace mills.

Q.—Therefore the period of duration which the child is employed depends upon the varying humanity of the individual proprietor of the mill?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You say it sometimes happens that the children come to the mill at **five o'clock in the morning?**

A.—It is reported to me that it does so happen about Chesterfield.

Q.—If a child is kept in winter till twelve o'clock at night and has to go home and return to the factory in the morning, a distance of two miles, does he not undergo fearful hardships?

A.—Certainly.

Mr. Bury, another manufacturer, was questioned.

Q.—Do you not find that this night work is extremely injurious both to the health and morals?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that though the children may not be worked during the whole time, so long a detention from their homes is extremely prejudicial.?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are they not called up at all hours of the night?

A.—They are when the lace machines are at work. They are generally at work twenty hours per day.

Q.—And the children from nine to fifteen years of age are obliged to be in the mills during the whole night and day, too, and even when not detained the whole night, they are usually detained till ten or eleven at night?

A.—They very seldom get out till ten or eleven. They are probably not employed, but they must be either in more than eight hours a day actually the mill, or on the premises for all that length of time, and where the lace mills are worked twenty-four hours a day, the children must be during the whole of that twenty-four hours, either on the premises, or where they can be called out of bed whenever they are wanted.

Q.—Consequently it often happens that they do not go to bed at all?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that for one day after another?

A.—Regularly...

Q.—What opportunity have the children of education?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Are not young people of both sexes crowed together at all hours of the night?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—Are the children often called to begin their work at twelve o'clock at night?

A.—Yes.

Reviewing the evidence of the inpectors, Lester quotes the London Quarterly Review (concerning the silk manufacturers): "Suffice it to say, that ten hours of labor in each day are assigned to children of tender years, of eight, of seven, and even of six; mostly girls, and so small, as we learn from the inspectors, that they are not infrequently placed on stools before they can reach their work."

Is it any wonder that the Chinese workers are rising in rebellion against horrors of exploitation even worse than what happened in England a century ago? Only by their establishment of a workers' republic can they end the increasing miseries which are being forced upon them. And such a republic can be established by them against the resistance of the imperialist powers only by an alliance with Soviet Russia, and thru the combined strength of the industrial workers and the peasant masses combined.

THE BEYOND—By HENRI BARBUSSE

TRANSLATED BY LYDIA GIBSON

(Synopsis of previous instalments.)

The scene is the Riviera, a luxurious resort where the idle rich spend their winter on the southern coast of France. There we find Hubert Allen, a young aviator, and Carla, a beautiful girl whom he intends to marry. There also is the Baron de Ghest, an enormously wealthy financier and industrial capitalist whose factories are nearby. In the baron's factories are many workers who live in misery and poverty. Mark, a very shrewd chemist, is employed in the baron's laboratory in experiments with a terrible new poison gas and new explosives for warfare. Baron de Geat engages Allen, the young aviator, to make a mysterious air-raid on China. Before the time for his intended flight to China, Allen enters into an altitude contest to win the Zenith Cup. If he can win the cup, Allen expects to marry Carla before leaving France. The contest starts. Allen is the first to go up. After he has mounted high into the air, suddenly all becomes dark beneath him. He sees tongues of flame thru heavy clouds of smoke below and his airplane is tossed about in a severe disturbance of the air. Bringing his plane back to earth, Allen discovers the hangar and factories in ruins and the grandstand of the flying-field in flames. But the strangest of sights meets his eye—all the people in the grandstand and on the flying-field are sitting or standing about, apparently undisturbed in the strange postures of wax dummies. He finds that every human being in sight has been struck dead, so suddenly that they still stand or sit in attitudes exactly as tho they were alive. The poisoned gas has been turned lose by an explosion in the factory and everyone has been instantaneously killed. Allen, alone, was too high above the explosion to be killed. The ghastly sight strikes terror into his heart.

Looking for Carla he rushes into the great fashionable hotel, finding many people in their rooms in attitudes of real life, but all dead. Carla has disappeared.

CONTINUATION OF CHAPTER VI.

(Continued from last Saturday)

Then hell begins. . .

I advance on the thick carpet that muffles the sound of my footsteps. I throw myself into the rooms of this sumptuous dwelling, to surprise life in death. What were they thinking, what were they doing, these people, protected by walls, by servants, by all the mechanical and electric perfection of living, caged in the tapestries and the network of nerves of this architectural labyrinth, imagining themselves perfectly sheltered? What was going on in the intimate chapels of the town, at the beginning of the day, in one moment of time? I shall seize it, I, myself. No man of flesh ever possessed so great a power to plunge himself into the destinies of others!

But I did not know what I was attempting.

To see them in their rooms, is not the same as in the theatre of the open air; it is more sepulchral and more terrible. I draw near someone who is doing something; I don't interrupt the solitary one in the eternal attention that he pays to a detail. It is he who is the master, and I must submit. Death is upon him.

The first room that I enter. Death, in flesh and bones, dominates me. It has the form of a seated man. . . As I advance, I see the reflection of a man before his mirror in the full glare of daylight. He looks at himself and he sees—as I see—the marks of age: the writing of wrinkles, the scratches, the rings of skin which surround and dull his eyes, the folds around his mouth like clenched fingers—that imitation by which age replaces our faces—and his eyes are desperate. I do not know him, but I can hear what he was saying to himself under his breath at the moment that he became eternal. He has shameful reason for his desperation.

I see two enlaced in death upon a bed. From these the odor of death assails my nostrils as I come near: they have been dead a long time. In spite of the disfiguring grimances, their names leap to my lips. Jean Niollis and "La Fornarina." It was gossiped about them: "They disappeared to share a perfect love, in spite of papa's opposition!" I see on the sheets, soiled by the flesh, the black revolver, square, efficient, the frenzied motor of a string of bullets. Even while they were being gossiped about in the drawing rooms, their bodies were two tombs; they rotted, so far away from everything, so far from each other.

. . . In another room, a man sits meditating, his head bowed. His figure seems familiar to me. . . . I lean over to look up in his face. Mark!

An expression of insatiable suffering wrenches his dead features. His eyes are still wet. He wept beside the bare table alone in this room.

Mark, the brilliant, the gay; the engineer who concentrated like a machine upon his work; the reflection of the great gay world, Mark was crying here alone a little while ago.

Why? What desolation buried him in this room that was not his? I do not know. I only know one thing: Mark was not what I thought him. I was mistaken every time I talked to him; he was a stranger. The revelation is so strong that the words catch in my throat. We know only strangers—and I am afraid. These ordinary tragedies—he whose gayety nourished a secret gnawing, those who were too skillful in life to be able to stand up to it, he to whom old age had shown the secret strings of his being—these daily tragedies, that I touch because a wind tore loose the veils that covered them, are more than beautiful and more than moving, only because of that uncovering.

They bare my eyes to an abyss: Beings struggle as they can, playthings of their desires and of their passions, of the inclination of their hearts, ever since the multitude has been passing pell mell before the thin line of sages. They are unlike, but in the depths of each one alike weighs the anguish of the living thing.

One glimpses this, but one does not see it. One has pity, but one can give only scraps of pity, because one does not know. Know, who? I? No. I thought I was inside the cages, but there are other cages around the real secret of each one. In reality I am—confronted with the petrified surface of tragedy—a blind man. Dead love, dead suffering. . . I have only the beginning or the end. The crowd that I pass by is as flat as a picture.

I feel this deeply before the splendor of an unclothed woman standing before the mirror. White and bending back, this admirable thing bends its arms like the handles of a vase. The splendid body curves itself, the humid threshold of its nudity half revealed.

In the bewilderment of the moment, I touch her. My hands wonder, is she still warm? My hands weigh upon her shoulders, and she comes toward me. She seems to lean upon me! I thrust her back, I feel the ribs, the full cage of this heavy spectre. Her sight, a rigid line coming from her pale eyes, a lance that blinds me, crosses mine, and passes to one side. There is a supernatural barrier between this magnificence and myself. I cry it aloud, and with a burning ardor I push away from myself this flesh of another world; she falls across the bed, rigid, in one solid black, without having even told me whether she is yet cold, and I flee from the terrible idol. I cannot peer thru a single mystery, and I cannot read death. Everything escapes my understanding!

NO, no, not quite everything escapes me. . .

I do not know why, but for some obscure reason I continue by sheer force of will, with squared shoulders, in my labor of looking.

Some rooms are empty. In others, I see. . . I see. . . I must see more, and my drunken rage for knowledge grows and grows. I break doors that will not open, I enter, I come out, I violate all privacy. .

Of this flotsam. heaped up in their sepulchral shells after the ebbing of the sea, there are some who sleep, or dress themselves, or eat with one eye on a newspaper, or do nothing at all, with all their might. I am acquainted with almost all of them; I have elbowed them at parties, or chatted with them, while they were yet actors and actresses of life.

But the immobility, that infinite immobility, torments me when I look even a few moments at one of these bodies, with all its gestures stopped like a clock. The immobility throws over these stupidities a solemn horror; truly it is the climax of this masterpiece of desolation.

I laughed the other day when I heard that a grand duke, stuck in bed in his room, made a duty of absorbing a bottle of sherry brandy every morning, that had been left on his night-table. But here he is, and the contact is terrifying. At sight of the haggard eyes and the scar-like grin of this personage of the imperial species—sallow as the picture post cards of himself—contemplating the ruby of his wine-glass on the stained sheet, I am harrowed by the weight of the reality.

But I think desperately that I am not profiting by the power which is mine at this moment: To see in the large, in numbers, to see all—to be the first man who has done so.

I, the aviator who is used to seeing my vision enlarge itself in world-waves, the pieces of the country and the towns all spread out, to read at a glance the writing spread out like tatters of newspaper on the ground; I who am used to seeing geography running under me as tho I were immobile, and the earth turning, I want to break open these particular cases, traps that have caught my fingers. To see everything. . . .

I throw myself from one to the other.

The obscene gesture of that impeccably proper Englishman, the smutty gesture of that exotic around whom, in drawing-rooms, heads used to bow like wheat in the wind. The prosperous merchant fondling a youth—and banknotes on the table. Those women whose moist smiles meet—one incredibly rich, with gray, untidy hair and teeth so new that they make a white spot. The thin hips of the little whipped girl, stretched out like a vivisection experiment on the carpet!

Lord and Lady Melborune—that old couple of legendary respectibility—hairy, tipsy, unbuttoned, as alike as two old witches, threaten each other, with bruises on their faces. And the gentleman with the historic French name, locked and bolted in his room, looks with burning eyes at the famous ring in his hand, stolen two weeks ago from the Marquise de Palerme. And that reputed prince of the blood, imprisoned in isolation, writing a check. And the jeweled and sparkling hand of the pretty young poet with the blond varnished hair has just written clearly: "I warn you, my dear girl, that in that case I shall make the facts public. . ." His head is lifted over the paper. He stares blindly at me with great long-lashed eyes whose brilliance is a little tarnished, whose pupils are a little dimmed. He takes me as witness to his right to plunder.

To see all. Something comes to my aid as I grope toward totality: a growing repulsion. Horror clutches me and pushes me onward.

They are ugly. I cannot rid myself of the impression of their dreadful ugliness, all of them.

I know they are much uglier than I believed. I surprise them in an ugliness that soils my eyes, in its morning nakedness. They are crude. They are still—most of them—shapeless, swollen with sleep and age. They need cleaning, the action of water and razors, soap, the industrious activities of the toilet. Others need the dose of cocaine, or some other hideous remedy, to pull them together. Only the very, very young are not, in the state of nature, caricatures of themselves.

Another ugliness, another ugliness. . .

On my face a laugh begins, but breaks:

The old general in his flannel undershirt, but with his brilliant kepi on his head, is playing with lead soldiers. . . his coagulated eye, his eye of painted iron, englobes the metal insects. For several years his retirement has prevented his playing with living flesh. But during the war he made tragic history with disastrous unprepared assaults, and inexorable orders given to his council of war—and carried out. The first time I saw him I thought he was like the Devil, then later I said: "He's only an old clown!" But I look at the old maniac with his toy soldiers, and I think of the soldiers swallowed up through his incompetent mania, and I say again: yes, he is the Devil!

. . . The rich American at his neat and polished desk, his scraped face of a high-class manager, and his mentality of a telephone. He has more money than all the rest put together. He is blond. The thin golden calf frightens me half out of my senses.

Everything escapes me? No, not everything. . .

I was sorry for them a little while ago, at every step I grieved, at each ruin I said: "How terrible! Destroyed forces, lost possibilities. . . . Who knows but they might have done something good, something beautiful, something great. . ."

Something good, something great. . . I go on repeating, groaning that endless prayer. But I answer myself: "Something good! Not they!"—because now I begin to understand, dreadfully to understand, things and people.

But I also begin to feel exhausted. Fatigue cramps my belly and climbs up my legs, from running from niche to niche in this enormous museum where the statues wait for the end of time.

I become hardened. Is it because satiety fills my head and breast? Isn't it rather because I respond more and more strongly, I say almost aloud:

"They would never have done a single good or great thing!"

They begin to be all alike. I look at them stubbornly, one, another, another, I see their resemblance. They are all marked with the same brand. They are all of the same species:

the Rich, the Domi

The beatific sm
in the midst of h
hint and powder
day, the pinched
top polishing his n
of the fat rake wi
the pretty chamb
wife, with closed e
in the other twin-
important here th
anything I please.
Me, to Me, to Me.

Their secret is
death: voracious
it is natural, it is

The climax of t
I see now only
universal coarsene
In time common
bits of scandal tha
names, gossip that
pered intrigues: a
idlers and adventu
wo e on every si
I have only
rooms, the first I
able hotel. I kno
sight awaits my e
—in this whole c
To spell out, doo
epoch, a whole li
enough for that!

I have had enou
dirty linen and e
seen weigh me d
plicity in crime.
voice, a strange
turns to me):

"By what righ
thing?"

They laugh. T
they heard me.
one poor arm ag
soon falls. My h
ward the open ey
innocence, simp
sacred, in the hea

I go down to t
stone, with my h
these things.
I said that I knew
is harder than I

I think of life.
calm and silence
of the sun. The
hunger—to see m
one but myself.
am not comforted
pale and strange
floor of a vestibu

Two steps awa
ed a mimosa tre
flowers, like drop
the light green
the bush living?
the plants too?
too frightful if th
With my fingers
leaves, and the
warm to me; and
me.

. . . Along
head, the movin
make a discover
crawling worms:
That little bundl
in me joy, respec

THE avenue. B
street that e
There are not
people who worl
go. Their old q
the other. They,

I see dens, rar
lars; pale thin w
in th damp yar

A woman
as sp ingtime, w
hands: she smell
what remains of

In a kennel of
whose death wa
deluge: hollow-c
bony lips half-op
lar, he was dyin
clenched in his
dirty. Only one
War Medal. Th
lionth of that an
ed victory—the
their viscera.

Among the big
humble lives, all
destitution so t

the Rich, the Dominators, the Rulers.

The beatific smile of the courtesan striken in the midst of her adorning at the moment paint and powder has made her the queen of day, the pinched grimance of the little blond fop polishing his nails, the despotic impatience of the fat rake who fumbles in the bosom of the pretty chambermaid, while his bloated wife, with closed eyes and slippery smile, sleeps in the other twin-bed, all say: "I, I am more important here than anyone else. I can do anything I please. Everything is allowed to Me, to Me, to Me. . ."

Their secret is visible in the signs of their death: voracious egoism. It is natural. Yes, it is natural, it is hateful.

The climax of this masterpiece. . .

I see now only the sovereign obscenity, the universal coarseness, of this wallow of weath. In time common things float up; I remember bits of scandal that were coupled with certain names, gossip that ran in their lifetimes, whispered intrigues: and the stories of parasites, idlers and adventurers, are confirmed or made worse on every side.

. . . I have only pried into one single row of rooms, the first I happened upon in a fashionable hotel. I know that everywhere the same sight awaits my eyes and my Last Judgement—in this whole country, in this whole world. To spell out, door by door, the disorder of an epoch, a whole lifetime would not be long enough for that!

I have had enough of this vision, enough of dirty linen and entrails! The sights I have seen weigh me down, entangle me like complicity in crime. Aloud I accuse them (but my voice, a strange burst of sound, unheard, returns to me):

"By what right do you dispose of everything?"

They laugh. They continue to laugh as tho they heard me. I shake my fist at them. My one poor arm against the universe! My arm soon falls. My head is bowed, and I bend toward the open eyes of a sliky little dead dog: innocence, simplicity, childishness, almost sacred, in the heart of the corruption of men.

I go down to the street. I sit on the curbstone, with my head in my hands. . . All these things. . . didn't I know them? No. I said that I knew them, but I lied. To know is harder than I thought. . .

I think of life. I suffer in my very blood the calm and silence of the minutes, and the chill of the sun. The need of motion fills me like a hunger—to see myself move, since there is no-one but myself. I must have a mirror, and I am not comforted until I see myself advancing, pale and strange to myself, on the mosaic floor of a vestibule.

Two steps away, in a large garden, is planted a mimosa tree. The downy tassels of the flowers, like drops of yellow silk, spatter across the light green leaves and the branches. It the bush living? Has the terrible gas killed the plants too? A problem. . . it would be too frightful if the flowers and trees too . . . With my fingers I caress the firm little winged leaves, and the golden flowers which seem warm to me; and they light a ray of hope for me.

. . . Along the sidewalk, as I bend my head, the moving axis of an empty world, I make a discovery: a bit of carrion, and in it crawling worms: living organisms, that move! That little bundle of writhing worms, awakes in me joy, respect, glory!

THE avenue. Briskly I turn into a little side street that ends in an alley.

There are not only the rich. There are the people who work and who make everything go. Their old quarter of town is as dead as the other. They, where are they?

I see dens, ramshackle garrets, stifling cellars; pale thin women asleep over their work: in the damp yards children playing with garbage. A woman with delicate features, young as springtime, with dusky hair and muddy hands: she smells bad: it is not her death, it is what remains of her life.

In a kennel of rotten stones, a young man whose death was not much hastened by the deluge: hollow-cheeked and hollow-eyed, his bony lips half-opened to the bad air of the cellar, he was dying in the filth. On the rag clenched in his thin hand, even his blood is dirty. Only one ornament in the room—his War Medal. This is a Hero, one twenty-millionth of that anonymous crowd that cemented victory—the vested power of Wealth—with their viscera.

Among the big tenements, the flats all alike, humble lives, all alike, are hidden. Sometimes, destitution so terrible that it could not be fought against—which I reconstruct in my mind hastily as I unearth it.

The terrifying sight of a drunkard, standing with fists on the table, leaning like a crumbling tower, blind drunk. . . the woman who hides her face in her arms, and the little child sitting on the floor, bored with his play and gravely watching his father.

Nothing unexpected in all this. Instead of the romantic episodes that a writer might have strewed along my way if he had imagined my adventure: a consumptive in whom the war bore its fruit, women worn out by the dust, and alcoholic fathers of terrifying height. Monotony, banality! But because of the torrent unfurled on the world, this banality seemed to me for an instant as it really is! What a tragic fairy-land if we really saw what we see!

There is a debasement which I can no longer avoid seeing. There is the grinding pressure of the happy on the bottom-most, the proof that their well-being is made of the misery of the others, the proof of the systematic condemnation of vast masses to bestial uncertainty of life, to dirt and ignorance. This crushing of the poor is poor itself, without thought, stupid—a bottomless pit.

I saw awhile ago at the glittering hotel a great titled lady, renowned for her generosity, who smiled in her soft arm-chair, like a statue, —and the pious smile of that padded old lady seems to me now as revolting as this rabble. Because her bounty is only a royal caprice, and the old woman in her armchair is the heavy statue of Charity, built on the flesh of living sacrifices.

There is not only the debasement. There is the imprint, and it is more important. The stains of luxury from above filter down and dye the vanquished army below. I find the shame of the rich feebly aped by the slaves. The corruption above is contagious—the serf is drawn to the cabaret as a prisoner to the airhole of his dungeon—. And the iron law of success is contageous, since those above have made it the one law of life. In miserable and in commonplace walks of life, men struggle with tooth and nail, to success against the rest. I have seen sordid and hateful parsimony, torn in little bits from the less fortunate—as I have seen the child in his tinsel soldier-cap playing soldier; or the sickly lad with his nose in the secret instruction of the scouts, leering at the striking workers and dreaming of the day when he can play policeman or soldier against them. Even to the bad taste of the rich that filters down in the rubbishy decoration of cheap houses and smears them with ugliness, I have seen it.

I never bothered myself with what wasn't my business. I don't know anything about social questions. But here face to face with it, I have to admit that the worst crime of the powerful of the world, is not so much that they swindle the masses for their own advantage, as that they force the masses to imitate them ignobly; struggle, dunghill, each-for-himself—misery, rottenness and blood.

At this moment of my life I feel lifted above myself. I have come to the reason of things, and it effaces my personality and my personal tragi-comedy. To go back to causes, is a calvary, but it is the calvary of an honest man.

(To be concluded next week in the New Saturday Magazine Supplement of the Daily Worker—the issue of Saturday, January 30).

The Attack on Mexico

By Manuel Gomez

"QUICK action!" You never saw anything quicker. The imperialist bulls could not have been far away to start with. Mexico's new oil and land laws make them see red. The smell of oil is in their nostrils. They move ominously forward, horns lowered, ready for the charge. Poor Mexico! Unless you are some torero, you will soon be gored to death.

The brazen warning of this cartoon from the Chicago Evening Post is repeated in similar cartoons and in editorials and special articles printed in a host of different capitalist newspapers all over the United States.

The campaign against Mexico is approaching its climax. It began more than six months ago when Sheffield, the oil trust ambassador, informed President Calles that the claims of American capital would have to be "met in full." Then followed the first explosive and insulting note from Secretary of State Kellogg, inexplicable at the time to many, in which it was declared that the recognition of Mexico was "not final," that Mexico was "on trial before the civilized world."

Mexico was on trial to see whether or not she would enforce her constitution, which protects the republic against encroachments of foreign capitalists. The laws recently adopted are a step in that direction. They limit the estates of foreign landowners in Mexico and provide that no foreign oil, mining or other corporation can operate in Mexico without first agreeing to disclaim special privileges and to accept the same treatment as Mexican corporations before the law. American absentee investors, unwilling to give up privileges that enable them to bully the Mexican government by constant threats of diplomatic intervention on their behalf, declare that the new laws are retroactive. They are not. They merely carry into practice a constitutional provision that was adopted nine years ago and that was in effect when Mexico was recognized by President Wilson. That American imperialism was able to make the Mexican constitution a "scrap of paper" for nine years is an indication of the seriousness of the danger that now hangs over Mexico.

With increasingly bolder strokes, the lords of Wall Street are carving out a worldwide empire, the primary base of which is in Latin-America. The Rio Grande to Cape Horn railroad, to which is to link the entire rock. On several occasions within the American continent to Wall street last few years American troops have with bands of steel, fixing the imprint actually invaded Mexican soil. Peri- of imperialist control over vast ter- odically the cry for "armed intervenritories, has already been begun. tion" is raised here, now on pretext of Some sections of track have already destroying banditry, now with the been laid in parts of central and south excuse of revolutionary disturbances. America. Plans have been developed But it is around the headlong and unfor the long-projected U. S. to Panama concealed struggle for Mexican oil highway. For thousands of miles that the tumult has been loudest. south nearly all the territory is al- The imperialist war against Mexico ready under American imperialist is a permanent consideration of Amcontrol. Only Mexico stands in the erican foreign policy. Wall Street is way. Stubborn and unyeilding, hold- threatening war now. Where Mexican ing firm to its national autonomy in oil is concerned one can depend spite of governmental betrayals, upon "quick action."

Mexico has won title of "the rock of American labor must be prepared Latin-America." to stand by Mexico. A united front

Every possible pretext has been of all oppressed elements against the seized upon for blasting thru this exploiter of the western world!

QUICK ACTION

(From the Chicago Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1926. A brazen boast of an American capitalist paper that the American government will attack Mexico with military force unless Mexico changes her property law to suit the American imperialist bandits.)

A Holiday Excursion in Leningrad

Moscow Correspondence by William F. Kruse.

DO Russian workers believe in holidays? They surely do, and they—and their social order—makes use of them on every occasion to broaden and enlarge the workers' fund of knowledge of his country, his class, his tradition. Thus over practically every holiday vast mass excursions are arranged by which thousands upon thousands of workers spend a few days in cities far from their homes, there to become acquainted with their fellow workers and their conditions and achievements.

Over the Christmas holidays Moscow and Leningrad exchanged 2,500 excursionists. The immense tasks of organizing such a vast pilgrimage with the perfection of system and order that prevailed thruout, was no small accomplishment It was no free-for-all affair but a pro-rata quota was assigned to each "Meskon," to each trade union unit in Moscow. Thus ten workers could go from among the hundreds in the Comintern, ten from the Gosplan, five from another, etc. The actual choice of those who were to ge devolved upon the union committee. The expenses of the trip were negligible—less than the cost of the railroad fare for a fifteen-hour railroad trip, say New York to Cleveland, and four days' food, shelter and entertainment. Only eighten rubles, ($9.00) were charged. A circular was distributed to those intending to make the trip outlining the program and what was to be taken along—bedding, lunch for the train, a cup, coap and towel, etc.—and also instructions to appear at one of the many clubs at Sunday noon before the trip for further instructions. At these meetings the itinerary was explained in detail, the accommodations to be furnished were exactly described, questions asked and answered and mandates distributed. The day before the trip the shop chairman distributed a final notice giving exact time of gathering at the station, which trams and busses reached it, and yet with every necessary detail covered.

THE station at the time of departure was jammed yet there was not the slightest confusion. Thanks to the directions everyone knew just exactly what to do and where to go. Here and there a call from some belated lost sheep would lift itself from the crowd: "Vtoraya gruppa!" and an answer from some corner or other would give the needed directive. Everyone came on time—that is, nearly everyone. Those who waited until the last minute were good naturedly but sharply kidded by their companions. Anyone who did not come on time was entirely out of luck for the train left on the minute—and all groups we saw were full.

A word as to our monitor, or "Starosta." A finer type of human would be hard to imagine. He was a big, blonde engineer from the Gosplan, standing at least six feet, eight inches in height, without an ounce of excess weight on him. He looked after his flock like a veritable shepherd, seeing to it that all 30 were present, that they had their baggage, then that they were supplied with sleeping places, that all had had a chance to see what was to be seen, and that the voluntary translators had fully explained the important points to the unfortunates who could not understand Russian. Aside from the Comintern group he was the only party member in the 20 excursionists, and there were only two Komsomol (Young Communist League) members—the great mass being every-day nonpartisan workers for whom the Soviet government is opening undreamed of opportunities for travel and recreation.

ARRIVING in Leningrad after a night of singing and jollification—and a little sleep—we load our baggage on a sled and march off to one of the many colleges in whose classrooms and the excursionists are quartered. In our case it is the Zinoviev Communist University, formerly the Tauride Palace, scene of the Duma meetings and of the first provisonal governments. Here we find our sleeping quarters, generally two groups to a room, men and women in differtnt rooms. Our beds are straw ticks placed on blackboards laid over long benches. Not eider-down on feather-weight springs, to be sure, but a welcome improvement over the bare boards of the train. Whenever the enthused excursionists really get ready to get to bed they could sleep on a picket fence in a boiler shop.

After eating bread and tea (one EATS tea in Russia) we are shown around the building in which we are housed. It is a fine old structure, of purest classic line, with magnificent colonnaded hall and rotunda. The princes for whom it was built may turn in their graves at the thot of the student bulletin boards in the lobbies, and the Red Army airplane in the grand salon. As we pass from room to room attention is paid to the historic events that transpired in each.

A SHORT walk takes us to the Smolny Institute, a one-time finishing school for noble damsels, but now better famed as the seat of the Bolsheviks and of the workers' and soldiers' deputies during the stirring November days of 1917. Here we also see the room in which Lenin lived and worked during this period. This finishes the official sight-seeing for the day—but the free-lance touring just begins after a quick supper at the school. A short street car ride takes us to the Nevsky Prospect and here the thousands of excursionists from Moscow and elsewhere lose themselves in the other thousands of promenaders. It is Christmas eve and the churches are just letting out their worshippers, almost exclusively older people and of unmistakably bourgeois stamp. These also add themselves to the masses on the Nevsky—but different masses these—hundreds of sturdy sailor boys of the Baltic fleet—85 per cent of whom are members of the Komsomol and only one per cent altogether nonpartisan. The Nevsky is broad, well-lighted, the sidewalks laid with beautiful tiles, the shops sparkling with lights and exceptionally tasteful window displays. All in all, Leningrad is a much broader—a European—a world—yes, almost a cosmopolitan city, whereas Moscow is typically Russian. Both are extremely beautiful, but in two widely different ways. Much German and some French is spoken on the streets, the natives are so interested in their visitors that mistaken observations (in German) passed among us are on several occasions quickly caught up and corrected by passers-by. Unfortunately the reconstruction of the Nevsky is not typical of all parts of the city, many blocks of walls or erstwhile fine buildings still gape and yawn uncovered and untenanted. Only when industrial and comercial Soviet Leningrad not only regains its prewar strength but far outstrips it will these beautiful walls and unfinished buildings be needed.

THE next day takes us to the top of of St. Isaacs Cathedral. From this, the highest point in the city, a beautiful panorama unfolds itself, and it is ably described by a young woman teacher who has climbed the long stairs with us. This tremendous church was built by forty years of forced labor of the serfs and how the tremendous monolithic columns of red granite—fifty feet high and at least five feet thick they seem, the coating of frosted snow making them seem made of mauve velvet,—how these monsters ever got into place with the primitive machinery then used is a mystery to the building trades workers in our group.

In the church itself Christmas mass is being said before a mere handful of devout worshippers as hundreds of callous excursionists wander about. The excursionists pay no more attention to the priests than to the paintings and carvings, they impatiently await their turn to get up into the tower to look at the city.

From the church to the harbor. Another little lecture, then a long tramp thru the receiving sheds where we see plenty of stuff with American labels. "Packard Eights," "Fords," these, with their sub-label "Amtorg" tell what lay beneath the mysterious banquet of American financiers favorable to Soviet trade—that banquet so mysterious that every news agency in America frantically and vainly called their Moscow representatives for two days for the story, and they could not get it until after it had appeared in the Pravada. This is not the first time that the truth about America has appeared first in the Russian language. Long ago Lenin wrote a most illuminative treaties on the American farming problem which, now being translated into English, will be eagerly sought after in America. The harbor shows many improvements, mighty new electric cranes, new inventions of automatic conveyers, all these are proudly shown us. A visit to the steamer "Krasnoya Znamya" (Red Flag) finishes the day. Across the slip, under steam, lies the ice-breaker "Lenin," the most powerfully engined ship in the Baltic, bar none. Like the leader whose name it bears its service is greatest when obstacles and danger are most menacing and ordinary powers are unequal to the occasion. Nearby lie the "Bolshevik" and the "Karl Marx," as well as a big Swede and a German.

THE day following there is a trip to Tsarskoe-Selo, the one-time suburban home-site of the czar and his satraps, and now a city of splendid children's and adults' recreation homes. These erstwhile domiciles of a dozen parasites really make the most splendid playgrounds for thousands of workers' children. A very few of the palaces are maintained as museums of antiquity and the immeasurable fortunes spent on the amber and ebony and marble are as much beyond belief as the inutterably bad taste of the monarchs themselves when they insisted on putting thru their own ideas of decoration. The former palaces of Catherine and of Alexander, which were in use up to 1917, are open to visitors. The latter's interior furnishing especially shows a striking tastelessness. The best that can be said for it is that here the czar quit czaring.

Finally Peter and Paul Fortress, associated with the suppresion of every popular uprising against the hated autocracy, from the Dekabrists to the Bolsheviks. This also is now a museum and crowds come eagerly to look at the cells where their one-time champions were held, tortured, or executed. Some of the cells are located far below the Neva's water line.

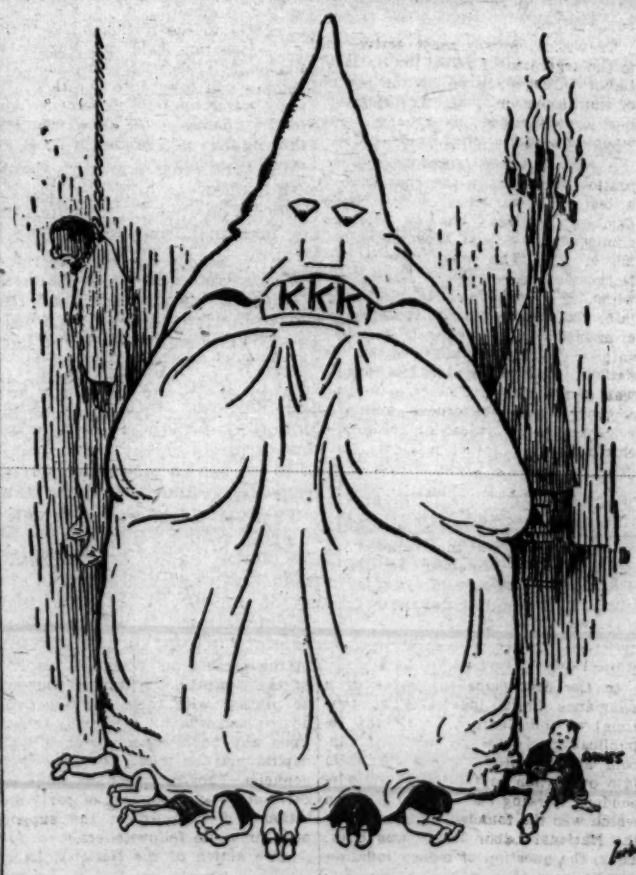
Back across the river we find Russia's "Louvre," the "Hermitage," in which countless art treasures have long been stored. Whole rooms filled with original Rembrandts, Rubens, Van Dykes and other old masters, several Raphaels and a sculpture by Michael Angelo are here with countless other treasures. This collection has been greatly enlarged by works taken from various private collections. A passage leads into the Winter Palace which is rapidly being converted into a modern museum of Russian art. Thus in a very real and practical sense the workers feel that all this wealth filched from their forebears by the czars and capitalists has been restored to them. Very proudly these workers, many of whom went thru the thick of the revolutionary battles, now say to one another: "Well, anyhow, our fight was not in vain."

A Series of Wonderful Stories by

Michael Gold

will begin in the next issue of the New Saturday Magazine Supplement of The Daily Worker.

You should not miss any of these stories by this wonderful young American artist. A subscription is the best way to make sure of receiving the entire series in regular order.



Christianity, One-Hundred-Percentism, Lynching, General Dawes and General Bootlegging all covered by the skirts of the ku klux klan.

The Negro in American Labor History

The First Negro Labor Congress (Dec. 6, 1869)

By Amy Schechter.

This is the second of a series of articles by the same author in the Saturday Magazine Supplement of The DAILY WORKER. The first article appeared in this section on Saturday, January 9.

IN the preceding article it was shown that the advanced element in the post-civil war labor movement believed the future of the emancipated Negro workers of the south to be indissolubly bound up with the American labor movement as a whole. This view was, unfortunately, not shared by the great majority of the organized (white) workers. Governed by the deep-seated prejudices which arise wherever slave labor exists side by side with wage labor, and where the slave is identified in the popular mind with the system of which he is the victim, many trade unions discriminated against the Negro worker, rendering him antagonistic to the labor movement, and flinging him into the arms of the bourgeois politicians of both races.

William Sylvis and the other forward-looking leaders of the National Labor Union, who, after emancipation, had taken the initiative in declaring for the solidarity of white labor with Negro labor, were powerless to enforce the lifting of the ban against Negro membership in the unions. The National Labor Union, as has been said, was a loose federation of national unions and central labor bodies; and its committee had no control over the affiliated trade unions, acting rather in an advisory and organizational capacity.

At the Chicago congress of the National Labor Union a delegate stated that "although there were a number of colored mechanics in New Haven, we have so far been unable to induce the trade unions to admit them." Some delegates inclined to the view that the question was similar to that of the foreign-born workers, the Germans, for instance, who voluntarily organized in national unions of their own. But William Sylvis, the leading figure in the labor movement of the time, and a keen analyist of contemporary conditions, held that the matter was extremely urgent, and said, "This question had already been introduced in the south, the whites striking against the blacks, and creating an antagonism which will kill off the trade unions unless the two be consolidated."

Trevellick, Sylvis' most active aid in the organizing work of the National Labor Union, declared, in the course of the discussion, that, "The Negro... has already stood his ground nobly when a member of a trade union."

A case which attracted general attention and took on the character of a test case was that of the Negro printer, Douglass, who was refused admission to a local Washington union in 1869. The constitution of the National Typographical Union in which this local was affiliated contained no clause regarding racial discrimination in reference to membership and Douglass appealed to the national convention, but his appeal was turned down. The case aroused a good deal of bitterness, and was brought up as typical of union discrimination at the Negro Labor Congress held at the close of that year.

This discrimination on the part of its affiliated unions naturally militated against the possibility of drawing the Negro workers into the National Labor Union as an integral part of the organization. Another factor of equal importance was the fact that very real divergencies existed between the immediate needs of Negro labor and white labor at this period.

In the first place the sense of a allegiance (quite inevitable at that time) of the Negro toiler to the republican party as the party of Lincoln and emancipation, brought him into opposition to the policy of independent working class political action which was the foundation upon which the National Labor Union was built. Then, the question of money inflation was an issue of immediate importance to the white worker of the industrial north, whose wages were paid in greenbacks while the prices of commodities were fixed in gold (which caused a tremendous depreciation in real wages); but the newly emancipated Negro worker was not yet consciously interested in the problem.

Another, and the basic, divergency followed from the fact that the great mass of Negro labor was agricultural, and the workers represented in the National Labor Union, industrial. After generations of sowing that other men might reap, the Negro agricultural laborers naturally felt a deep longing to possess land of their own, and like the Russian peasantry, linked together "land and freedom." Even the view-point of the industrial Negro worker was influenced by this great need of the mass of his race, and thus the demand for a liberal homestead policy became his central legislative demand. This question could not possess any such interest for the members of the National Labor Union, the great majority of whom were skilled industrial workers, though they did carry on a campaign against the wholesale grabbing of public lands, upon which so many of the vast fortunes of our "best families" were founded.

In July, 1869, the first state convention of Negro workers met in Baltimore. The convention report emphasized the discrimination against Negro labor, and recommended that a nation-wide organization campaign be carried on among the Negro workers. This convention issued the call for a national congress, to be held in Washington, D. C. on December 6th on the same year. The seperate Negro National Labor Union was planned, the parent body assisting in its organization.

The convention-call, endorsed, among others, by the union of the (Negro) employees of the Chesapeake railroad stated among other things that the purpose of the congress was: "To consolidate the colored workingmen of the several states to act in cooperation with our white fellow-workingmen in every state and territory in the union who are opposed to distinction in the apprenticeship laws on account of color, and to act so cooperatively until the necessity for separate organization shall be deemed unnecessary." The tone of the call, as well as the fact that the state convention publishing the call sent five delegates to the National Labor Union convention held in August at Philadelphia, shows the existence of a definite will toward cooperation with the general workers' movement. And in the course of an organizing trip through the south in the spring of the same year, William Sylvis several times remarks the sympathetic attitude of the more advanced elements among the Negro workers toward the National Labor Union.

This tendency toward cooperation was opposed, however, by bourgeois politicians, intent upon using the workers of their race for their personal advancement and upon delivering their vote intact to the republican party. A pre-convention editorial appearing in the Workers' Advocate' issued an urgent warning to the Negro workers to steer clear of this type of counsellor:

"On the 6th of December, 1869, the first national labor convention of the colored laboring men of the United States under the auspices of the National Labor Union will be held in the city of Washington, D. C. We earnestly trust that it will frown down any attempt to transform it into a politico-partizan assemblage. The colored people have too much at stake at the present juncture to allow any of the political charlatans, who are so profuse with their sympathy and advice, and who are ever-ready to ride upon any hobby upon which a little capital may be made, to guide their councils. They must act and think for themselves—independent of party dictation— if they expect the support of their white fellow-toilers.

"The action of the National Labor Union is an earnest that its professions of sympathy are no lip service; that its members are prepared to... aid by every means in their power the dissemination of those principles which have proved so advantageous to the white mechanics of the north. Let them threfore eschew all schemes of a chimerical character,.... and act upon the principle that their true friends alone can be found in the ranks of labor, and their safest counsellors in those whose interests are identified with their own. . ."

The fear that an attempt would be made to capture the convention for the republican party and to use race-hatred to stifle the dawning consciousness of common class interests with the white workers, proved to be only too well founded. Samuel P. Cummings, a member of the National Labor Union, who attended the sessions, gives an excellent account of the process.

"The convention of colored men at Washington last week was in some respects," he writes, "the most remarkable one we ever attended. We had always had full faith in the capacity of the Negro for self-improvement, but were not prepared to see, fresh from slavery a body of two hundred men so thoroughly conversant with public affairs, so independent in spirit, and so anxious apparently to improve their social condition as the men who represented the south in that convention.

"The convention was called to order by Myers, of Baltimore, and Geo. T. Downing, of Rhode Island, was chosen temporary chairman; and upon assuming his position Mr. Downing made one of the best speeches on the labor question we ever heard. It was a gem in its way, and had his counsels been heard, some unpleasant things might have been avoided. But there were a few who evidently had some secret purpose to serve, who tried to make the convention the means of carrying it out. Prominent among these was Mr. J. M. Langston, the famous colored lawyer of Ohio, who evidently aspiring to the leadership of his race, and who we hear has been promised a high position in the government if he can control the colored vote of the south, in the interest of the republican party. Mr. Langston certainly possesses ability, but very little discretion, at least his course indicated it, for on the first evening of the convention he took occasion to insult the white delegates from Massachusetts, and warned the delegates to beware of us, intimating very strongly that we were the emissaries of the democratic party, which was certainly new to us, who have until this year acted with the republican party." (They left the latter party to agitate for a national labor party.—A. S.).

Upon Sella Martin taking the floor in answer to Langston's attack, the latter's supporters tried to prevent Martin from being heard, but he stood his ground and spoke in strong condemnation of Langston's tactics.

"He said forcibly and truthfully," continued Cummings, "that the interests of the laboring class on this continent were identical, and that they should work harmoniously together for the furtherance of the cause of labor. . . . we are happy to say the convention finally adopted his views.

"Whether their course in forming an independent National Labor Union was wise or not, time alone can tell... It is useless to attempt to cover up gulf between the two races in this country, and for a time at least they must seek each to work out a solution of this labor problem in their own way. At no very distant date they will become united, and work in harmony together, and we who have never felt the iron as they have must be slow condemn them because they do not see as we do on this labor movement. For ourselves, we should have felt better satisfied had they decided to join the great national movement now in progress. But fresh from slavery as they are, looking naturally as they do on the republican party as their deliverers from bondage, it is not strange that they hesitate about joining any other movement. . . ."

A number of the resolutions adopted by the congress clearly show the hand of the bourgeois politician. There are resolutions recommending frequent conferences between employers and worker, ardently advocating loyalty to the government, unequivocally condemning strikes. The resolution on education is typical:

"Resolved that education is one of the strongest safeguards of the republican party, the bulwark of American citizens, and a defense against the invasion of the rights of man. . . We feel that it is our duty to educate them and impress them with the fact that all labor is honorable and sure road to wealth. . . . that the habits of economy and temperance combined with education and independence are the great safeguard of free republican institutions, the elevator of the condition of man, the motive power to increased trade and commerce, and to make the whole of this land the wealthiest and happiest on the face of this globe."

Then there is the following Hillmanesque resolution on the relations of capital and labor:

"Resolved: That we do not regard capital as the natural enemy of labor; that each is dependent on the other for existence; that the great conflict daily waged between them is for want of a better understanding between representatives of capital and labor; and we therefore recommend the study of political economy in all our labor organizations. . . . as a basis for the adjustment of the disputes that arise between employer and employe."

The most important definite recommendation of the congress, according to the accounts available, was contained in the memorial on agricultural labor in the south, with its proposal to remedy the evils existing in this connection by "making labor more scarce," thru the medium of "making laborers landowners by means of homestead grants." The New York Tribune (Dec. 11, 1869), gives the following account of this memorial:

"The chief matter of interest was a memorial. . . setting forth that the average wages of agricultural laborers in the south was but $60 per annum, that the planters were combined to keep labor down; that this combination was made more bitter from political motives, and its influence was so great that it was impossible, as matters stood, for the colored laborer to exercise civic privileges, except at the risk of his livelihood, poor as that was. To remedy this, labor must be made more scarce, and the best way to do that was to make the agricultural laborers landowners. Congress is to be asked, therefore, to subdivide public lands in the south into twenty-acre farms, to make one year's residence entitle a settler to a patent, and also to place in the hands of a committee a sum of money, not to exceed two million dollars, to aid the settlement, and also to purchase lands in states where no public lands are found, the money to be loaned for five years, without interest."

The congress platform omits most of the main planks of the parent National Labor Union, such as the taxation of the wealthy for war purposes, the establishment of a federal labor department, the incorporation of unions, greenbackism, the solidarity of men and women workers, the demand for the abolition of convict labor, etc. In addition to the resolutions mentioned above it adds resolutions on the equal rights of Negroes to jobs, endorsement of the Freedman's bureau, endorsement of the republican party, etc. About the only definite point of agreement in the two platforms is the emphatic demand for the abolition of the importation of contract oriental labor.

In the period between the first congress and the second (and last) held two years later, the Negro organization fell more and more completely under republican domination, as will be shown in the succeeding article, finally severing all relations with the National Labor Union when the latter began to take definite steps for the organization of an independent national labor party.

A Great Little Pamphlet

By Arne Swabeck.

"WHEN Lenin died the world stopped for a moment." Thus begins the third chapter of the new pamphlet "Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg," by Max Shachtman, published by the Young Workers' League. A great little pamphlet.

The role of Lenin and his two great followers, whose names are now on the lips of millions of workers, is briefly pictured in the pamphlet. It is a short historic sketch of some of the important incidents of imperialist developments and the epoch of imperialism, when the period of preparation of the working class for the revolution is ended and gave place to the period of direct onslaught against capitalism.

The description of Lenin's role is of necessity brief and deals mainly with some of his activities before the November revolution, in leading the conscious working class movement toward the formation of the revolutionary world party. Yet it is sufficient to establish throughout the pamphlet the truth contained in the introduction by Robt. Minor:

"Among the three working class heroes pictured here Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, it should not be forgotten, of course, that Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin was the leader of leaders, the creative mind whose leadership was necessary to the full greatness of others. So this is in fact the story of Lenin and of two of his great disciples who, like him, were martyred to the cause of the working class."

FROM his birth, at a time when his father was in prison, convicted for high treason against the German empire through the revolutionary upheavals in Germany, during the latter part and immediately after the world war, Liebknecht, pictured by Shachtman, is essentially the leader of the revolutionary youth, the tireless, heroic fighter against German imperialism, the idol of the war weary German workers.

Organizing, under fearful obstacles, the international opposition to the treasonable social democratic party. It is a description of Liebknecht fighting, suffering and jailed, but ever alert ever carrying the banner of mass revolt; in speeches, at mass demonstrations and in the German reichstag.

In the historic session of December 2nd, 1914 when war credits were voted by this body, supported by the social democrats, Liebknecht, in exposing the imperialist war aims, made the following declaration as described in the pamphlet:

"The class struggle alone is the salvation of the proletariat, and we hope that we will carry on very soon the class struggle in open international intercourse with the proletariat of all countries, even with those with whom we are at war. In this international struggle rests not only hope for the democratization, for political and economic emancipation of the working class, but also the one hope for the mass of the people concerned even during the war. . . . Away with the hypocracy of the civil truce. . . . Forward to the class struggle! Forward to the international class struggle for the emancipation of the working class and against war!"

Then further on in the same chapter we read about the foulest deed ever perpetrated by white guard hoodlums.

"Liebknecht is seated in an automobile. A very brave trooper strikes him twice on the back of his head with a revolver. Karl sinks down into his seat, half unconscious. The auto is driven swiftly to a wooded section of the city. They stop. Karl is ordered out of the motor car. Still dizzy from the blows he has received he is ordered to walk along with the officers. For a few steps he is allowed to walk, then, on the pretext that he has attempted to flee, he is shot in cold blood. The honorable Captain von Pflugk-Hartung fires the first shot. The officers then busy themselves trying to eliminate all traces of the murder."

"Karl Liebknecht is dead. . . ."

And yet—"Liebknecht lives in the Young Communist International! The inheritor of the traditions of the former Socialist Youth International is gathering the revolutionary forces of the revolutionary youth of the world."

THE chapter on Rosa Luxemburg clearly brings out her great role in the Polish, and German pre-war socialist movement and her activities during the war and the immediately following upheavals in Germany, and her fight against Marxian corruption. Broadside after broadside she fired into Bernstein's revisionism as stated in the following words:

"Bitterly did she scourge the social democratic traitors; scornfully she lashed to tatters their false arguments of national defense and skillfully she exposed the imperialist roots of the war."

From one battle to another she marched forward in her tireless activities to organize the Communist Party. The size of this task is indicated by the following statement:

"The young Communist Party was too loosely organized. Despite the pleas of Karl and Rosa that revolutionary parliamentarism was necessary, the first congress of the party rejected participation in parliamentary elections. Their healthy reaction to the opportunism of the social democrats was driving the young, inexperienced Communist Party toward setctarian ideas. The masses were not awakened to the struggle. The masses were tired of war and were under the illusion of having secured 'peace;' they were lulled by the social democratic phrases about socialization which never materialized."

This little pamphlet does not overlook the many mistakes made by Rosa Luxemburg, and yet gives no comfort to Paul Levi and other renegades who seek to capitalize her errors. The answer to this has been best summarized by Lenin as quoted in the pamphlet:

"An eagle may descend lower than a chicken, but the chicken can never rise like an eagle. Rosa Luxemburg was mistaken on the question of independence of Poland; she was mistaken in 1903 in her estimate of the Mensheviki; she was mistaken in her theory of the accumulation of capital; she was mistaken in defending the union of the Bolsheviks and mensheviks in 1914 along with Plekhanov, Vandervelde, Kautsky and others; she was mistaken in her prison writings in 1918 (on coming out of prison, however, at the end of 1918, she corrected a large number of these mistakes herself.) But notwithstanding all her mistakes she was and remains an eagle; and not only will her memory be highly esteemed by the Communists of all the world, but her biography and the complete collection of her writings will be useful for the instruction of many generations of Communists in all countries. As for the German social democrats after the 4th of August, 1914,—"a foul corpse" is the appellation which Rosa Luxemburg gave them, and with which their name will go down in the history of the international labor movement. But in the back yard of the labor movement, among the manure piles, chickens like Paul Levi, Scheidemann, Kautsky and all that fraternity, will be especially enraptured by the mistakes of the great Communist."

WE mentioned before that the chapter on Lenin is of necessity brief as the collossal work of this great leader could not be treated adequately in the few pages of a pamphlet. It does, however, bring out the brilliant polemics against the serious deviations in the earlier socialist movement, polemics which as a matter of fact are much more than the word implies, we should rather say a revealing of the decisive hand of the leader surely and unhesitatingly guiding the young movement developing within the socialist parties to full maturity to complete the task of its role materializing in the greatest monument to Lenin's work, the organization of the world proletarian party, the Communist International.

Lenin's leadership is recognized in the brief notes first in his struggle against the "Economists," secondly against the so-called legal Marxists led by Peter Struve who landed in the camp of Baron Wrangel, one of the last of the counter-revolutionaries; thirdly in his piercing analysis of the collapse of the second international and other instances.

The pamphlet pictures Lenin in his most important role, building from actual life, watching the young movement carefully guiding it in its growth, giving definite direction as described in the following words: during the historical session of the first Petrograd Soviet:

"And there also, as he looked down from the balcony on the sessions of the Petrograd Soviet, he saw coming to life the prophetic vision of Marx in 1850, who saw the workers' state as the councils of workers, and Lenin observed in this soviet the reflection of the future Soviet state, the only working class authority during the revolution."

By Fred Ellis

Bootlegger: "Kookoo, you and I are pillars of society. Together we help to take up the slack and make it possible for the business world to carry on in spite of increasing difficulties. Co-operation is the word."